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BALTIMORE, MARCH 31, 1893.

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INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH.

A Marked Increase In the Number of New Manufacturing Establishments.

The industrial record of the South for the first three months of 1893 shows a very marked revival of activity in the establishment of new industries and the extension and improvement of old ones. Since January 1 there have been established in the Southern States 718 new industrial enterprises, as compared with 621 during the last quarter of 1892, an increase of ninety-seven, or over 15 per cent. During the third quarter of last year the number of new enterprises was 564, so that the increase in six months has been nearly 28 per cent.

The tabular statement presented below gives the number and character of the industrial enterprises that have been established in the South during the past three months, with comparative figures for the preceding quarter:

Description of Industries.	Fourth Quarter 1892.	First Quarter 1893.	Mobile	Mobile Shingle & Mfg. Co. Lumber & Shingle Mill.
Iron furnaces		1	Montgomery	Montgomery Cotton Mills Cotton Manufacturing.
Machine shops and foundries	24	25	City	Sewerage System.
Stove foundries	1		Carbon Valley Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Miscellaneous iron and steel works	12		North Ala. Coal & Min. Co.	
Woodworking establishments	171		Post Publishing Co.	
Furniture factories			Moore & Pollard	Planing Mill.
Carriage and wagon works	4		Aranz Bros	Lumber Mill.
Agricultural-implement works	1		John W. Hunter	Brick Works.
Mining and quarrying concerns	46	64	Dale Lumber Co.	Saw Mills.
Flour mills	34	21	T. G. Bush et al.	Water Works.
Textile mills	20	40	Piedmont	Foundry & Mch. Shop.
Cotton compresses	5	5	Pittsburgh	Grist Mill & Gin.
Cottonseed-oil mills	6	29	Plauterville	Saw Mill.
Brick works	10		Prattville	Cotton Mill.
Canning factories	9	18	Prattville Cotton Mfg. Co.	Shingle Mill.
Ice factories	16	26	Rosey & Kinsler	Saw & Shingle Mill.
Electric-light and power plants	31	14	Renfro	Planing Mill.
Gas works	1	34	R. M. Rogers	Machine Shop.
Water works	22	21	Lathrop-Hartell Lum. Co.	Coal Mines.
Miscellaneous enterprises not included in above	268	170	Scottsboro	Saw Mill.
Total	621	718	St. Stephens	McGee
			Neil & Blemis	Hoop Factory.
			Union Springs	Elec. Lt. & Water Wks.
			City	New Machinery.
			Union Springs	Saw Mills.
			Vinegar Bend	Vinegar Bend Lumber Co.
			Wetumpka	Electric-light & Power Co.
				Plant.

These figures illustrate in a striking manner the recuperative power of the South and the rapidity with which that section is regaining its normal condition. The depressing influences of the past two years have well-nigh disappeared, and conditions are conducive to growth in every direction. It will be observed that these figures embrace only legitimate industrial enterprises, and that no account has been taken of speculative ventures. The growth as shown by these figures represents substantial progress along those lines of industry that impart the most stability and permanency to the South.

Examining these figures in detail it will be seen that the most marked increase has taken place in the establishment of industries dependent upon cotton. Forty new textiles manufacturing companies (chiefly cotton) have been organized during the past three months, as compared with twenty in the preceding quarter. Under the stimulus of high prices for cottonseed products the number of new cotton-oil mills has increased from six during the last three months of 1892 to twenty-nine during the past quarter. The fruit and vegetable-canning industry also has been undergoing rapid development, as indicated by the organization of twenty-six new concerns in the last three months. Lumber and woodworking industries, always actively progressing, also show a large increase, the new plants in the last quarter being 208 in number, against 171 for the preceding three months.

Business conditions in the South unquestionably are better now than at any time during the past two years and the improvement is particularly noticeable in all industrial lines.

ALABAMA.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Anniston.....	Afro-Ala. Cotton Mill Co.	Cotton Mill.
Anniston.....	Gabe Lippman.....	Underwear Factory.
Anniston.....	Learned Letcher Lum. Co.	Saw Mill.
Anniston.....	Anniston Lime Works.....	Barrel Factory.
Anniston.....	W. S. Rouse & Co.	Kiln.
Anniston.....	Stringfellow & Whetstone.....	Shingle & Saw Mills.
Anniston.....	P. S. Parmelee.....	Bent-wood Works.
Anniston.....	Anniston Cordage Co.	Cordage Factory.
Anniston.....	Mr. Rouse.....	Lime Kiln.
Anniston.....	Anniston Min'g & Ry. Co.	Mining.
Anniston.....	Anniston Lime Co.	Additional Kiln.
Anniston.....	J. Harris.....	Clothing Factory.

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LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Jacksonville	Onley & Love	Sash and Blind Fact.
Jacksonville	Jacksonville Industrial & Development Co.	
Johnson	Edgar Plastic Kaolin Co.	Kaolin Factory.
Jonesville	Chas. Hodge et al.	Phosphate Mines.
Key West	S. F. Horr	Canning Factory.
Key West	O'Halloran & Co.	New Cigar Factory.
Lake City	E. H. Gato Cigar Co.	Cigar Manufactory.
Lakeland	Wm. R. Bush	Electric-light Plant.
Leesburg	Foster & Oliver	Saw and Planing Mill.
Leitner	Leesburg Ice Factory	Additional Machiner.
Milton	J. B. Brown, of Gainesville	Rock Quarries.
Myers	Creary Mercantile Co.	
	Wilhelm & Son	Planing Mill.
Ocala	Ocala Cigar-Box Mig. Co.	Box Factory.
Ocala	Mr. Moreles	Cigar Factory.
Ocala	Ocala & Silver Springs Boulevard Co.	
Ocala	Messrs. Polley	Novelty Works.
Ocala	Meffert & Leonard	Saw Mill.
Ocala	E. A. Poly & Co.	Novelty Works.
Pensacola	T. A. Boardman	Extract Factory.
Pensacola	Fla. Tel. & Telegraph Co.	
Pensacola	F. C. Waite	Furniture Factory
San Antonio	Wm. Sulfentfuss	Saw Mill.
Spring Park	Isidro del Real	Cigar Factory.
Tampa	Hillsborough Railroad & Logging Co.	Saw Mills, etc.
Tampa	Tampa Lumber Co.	Barrel Factory.
Tampa	Tampa Water Works Co.	Increase Capital.
Tampa	Tampa Publishing Co.	
Tampa	Tampa Brick Co.	Brick Works.
Tampa	Edenfield & Jetton	New Novelty Works.
Thomasville	Thomasville Real Estate, Building & Bank, Co.	Cigar Factory.
Titusville	R. Ransom	Saw and Planing Mil.
Wellborn	Geo. & Philip Dowling	Saw Mill.
Westville	Daniel Gillis	Saw Mill.

GEORGIA

Adairsville	P. Varborough	Flour Mill.
Atlanta	Ga. Stove & Range Co.	Flange Plant.
Atlanta	Atlanta Spice Mills.	Spice Mills.
Atlanta	Southern Iron Car Co.	Repair Shops.
Atlanta	Piedmont Car Cos., Co.	Car Works.
Atlanta	Enterprise Lumber Co.	Saw Mills.
Atlanta	Allapaha Land & Lum. Co.	
Atlanta	Jack Steam Bakery Co.	
Atlanta	Falvey Brokerage Co.	
Atlanta	Mrs. A. Lambert	Greenhouses.
Americus	D. A. Rogers	Canning Factory.
Augusta	Phoenix Factory	Cotton Mill.
Augusta	Portney Brewing Co., of	Bottling Works.
	Richmond, Va.	
Augusta	City Ice Co.	Ice Factory.
Augusta	Bryan Lawrence et al.	Soap Factory.
Augusta	E. W. Lambert, Montgmy.	Barrel Factory.
Augusta	Thompson-Houston	Increase Capital.
	Electric-Light Co.,	
Augusta	Augusta Brewing Co.	Brewery.
Barnessville	City	Water Works.
Bellvista	Dixon & Everett	Saw & Planing Mill.
Blakely	Willis, Cole & Cordray	Planing Mill, etc.
Brunswick	Douglas Hardware Co.	
Brunswick	Hilton & Dodge	Saw Mill.
Brunswick	McCullough Exp'tl Lum- ber & Warehouse Co.,	
Buford	Buford Gold Mng. Co.	Gold Mines.
Carrollton	Carrollton & Atlantic	
	Telephone Co.	
Cartersville	Bartow Mineral Co.	Mining, etc.
Cartersville	Cartersville Graphite Co.	Graphite Mines.
Cedar Springs	W. C. Sheffield	Rice Mill.
Cedartown	Georgia Central Railroad	Repair Shops.
Cedartown	North Georgia Mug. Co.	Mines, Quarries, etc.
Cedartown	McGasky & Co.	Lime Kilns.
Cedartown	Philpot & Oppert	Saw Mill.
Chickamauga	Geo. W. Parrott et al.	Coke Ovens.
Chickamauga	W. J. West, Mission Ridge	Saw Mill.
Columbus	Hamburger Cotton Mills.	Enlarge Plant.
Cordele	Cen. Ga. Land & Lum. Co.	Saw Mill.
Cuthbert	Taunton & McWilliams	Tannery.
Dahlonega	Chesapeake Mining Co.	Electric Plant.
Dalton	Cherokee Mfg. Co.	Manufacture Staves.
Dawnville	Jas. Lillard	Machine Shops.
Dawson	Baldwin & Co. & Geise,	Corn Mill.
Felton	Commercial Lumber Co.	Planing Mill.
Fort Valley	Tivola Fruit Land Co	
Gainesville	A. M. Beam et al.	Gold Mines, etc.
Hartwell	Hartwell Cotton Mills.	Cotton Mill.
Helena	J. C. Sheet	Barrel Factory.
Hinesville	Herald Publishing Co.	Publishers.
Hoganville	Company	Cotton Mill.
La Grange	La Grange Water Co.	*Water Works.
La Grange	R. B. Hudson & J. B. Halle	Harness Factory.
Louisville	G. H. Harrell	Saw Mill & Shingle Mill.
McRae	Thos. Eason	Canning Factory.
Macon	Troy Steam Laundry Co.	Steam Laundry.
Marshallville	Marshallville Invest. Co	Canning Factory.
Milledgeville	Milledgeville Water Co.	Water Works.
Milledgeville	Milledgeville Supply Co.	
Millen	Wm. Brimson	Grist Mill & Gin.
Montreal	Montreal Mfg. Co.	Furniture Factory.
Pine City	Tropical Home & Fruit Co.	
Pine Log	Perry Varnbrough	Flour Mill.
Rome	Rome Cotton Factory	New Machinery.
Rome	Neill Mfg. Co.	Lumber Mills.
Rome	H. B. Parks et al.	Cannery.
St. Mary's	Captain Richardson	Shingle Mill.
Savannah	John Rourke	New Fdry. & Mch Shops.
Savannah	Pooler Brick & Mfg. Co.	Brick Works.
Savannah	Sav. Stm. Laundry Co.	Laundry.
Savannah	A. Jackson	Cotton Pickery.
Savannah	Palmetto Mfg. Co.	Plant.
Savannah	Tynan Mch. & Fdry. Wks.	Tannery.
Savannah	People's Elec.-L. & Pwr. Co.	Electric-light Plant.
Savannah	Columbian Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Savannah	Sav. Consol. Bottling Co.	Bottling Works.
Savannah	Sav. Grain & Provision Co.	Mercantile.
Scotland	C. H. Wooten	Shingle Mill.
Sibley	Cen. Ga. Land & Lum. Co.	Lumber Mills.
Sparta	Company	Machin. Shop.
Sparta	W. J. Morgan	Canning Factory.
Stillmore	Wm. T. King	Saw & Grist Mill.
Tallapoosa	Lucky Joe Mining Co.	Can Factory.
Tallapoosa	South. Emery Wheel Co.	Gold Mines.
Tallapoosa	Isaac Bentley & Sons	New Machinery.
Thompson	J. H. Porter, of N. Y.	Planing Mill.
Tifton	W. H. Love, President	Gold Mine.
		Canning Factory.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.	LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Upatoie.....	G. W. Favors & Co.....	Saw Mill.	Baltimore.....	Baito, Forwdg & R. R. Co.	Machne Shps.	Leaksville.....	Leaksville Cotton Mills.	Additional Machinery.
Waycross.....	City.....	Water Works.	Baltimore.....	Amer. Phos & Chem. Co.	Phosphate Plant.	Lewiston.....	G. W. Montcastle et al.	Cotton Mill.
	KENTUCKY.		Baltimore.....	The Sherwood Co.	Mfr. and deal in Lumber.	Lilesville.....	F. J. & C. N. Ingram.	Flour & Grist Mill.
Ashland.....	Ashland Packet Co.	Manufacture Staves, etc.	Baltimore.....	Smith-Difenderf's Mfg. Co.	Mfr. Confection'y Mch's.	Lockville.....	O. C. Bynum, Secretary.	Cotton Mill.
Ashland.....	Nat. Stave & Cooperage Co.	Manufacture Staves, etc.	Baltimore.....	Balto, Cold Storage Co.	Addtl. Ice Machine.	Mocksville.....	Advance Publishing Co.	
Bowling Green.....	T. J. Sullivan.....	Stave & Heading Fac.	Baltimore.....	Combination Cabinet		Monbo.....	Long Island Cot. Mills Co.	Improve Plant.
Carrollton.....	Stock Company.....	Pants Factory.	Baltimore.....	Towel Supply Co.		Mouroe.....	City.....	Electric-light Plant.
Cat Creek.....	R. C. Mansfield.....	Cornmeal Mill.	Baltimore.....	People's Telephone Co.		Mooreboro.....	S. Settemyer et al.	Cotton Mill.
Covington.....	Jas. Walsh & Co.	Distillery.	Baltimore.....	Critic Publishing Co.		Mooresville.....	Mooresville Cot. Mill Co.	Cotton Mill.
Covington.....	Ohio & Ky. Chem. Mfg. Co.	Chemical Works.	Baltimore.....	Coaline Co.	Mfr. Chem. Preparations.	Morganton.....	I. A. Bristol et al.	Cotton Mill.
Covington.....	Fred J. Myers Mfg. Co.	Iron Works.	Baltimore.....	Falt & Sagle Co.	Canning Factory.	New Berne.....	New Berne Stm. Ferry Co.	Gas Works.
Covington.....	Beaver Crk. Coal & Min. Co.	Coal Mines.	Baltimore.....	Stewart Fruit Co.	Mercantile.	New Berne.....	New Berne Knitting Fcty.	Enlarge.
Covington.....	Creighton Min. & Mill Co.	Mining, etc.	Baltimore.....	J. J. McClusky, of N. Y.	Woodenware Factory.	New Berne.....	Jones & Co.	Barrel Factory.
Covington.....	Curry Woodenware Co.	Mfr. Woodenware.	Baltimore.....	John Martin, President.	Creamery.	New Berne.....	J. B. Clarke.	Trunk Factory.
Cynthiana.....	Cynthiana Creamery Co.	Creamery.	Baltimore.....	Stock Company.	Grain Elevator.	New Berne.....	Munn & McSorley.	Candy Factory.
Danville.....	Idol & Proctor Co.	Mercantile.	Baltimore.....	Cambridge Water Co.	Water Works.	New Berne.....	City.....	Water Works.
Deanehead.....	Deanehead Coal Co.	New Machinery.	Baltimore.....	Carroll Woolen Mills.	Additional Machinery.	Newton.....	Newton Cotton Mill.	Double Capacity.
Dillion.....	W. R. Dillon.....	Two Saw Mills.	Baltimore.....	C. P. Price.	Flour Mill.	Oxford.....	Hundley Bros. & Co.	New Saw Mill.
Falls of Rough.....	Laf Green.....	Saw Mill.	Baltimore.....	A. B. McCarty Bark Ex. Co.		Paint Rock.....	Limebrook Lime Co.	Lime Kilns.
Falmouth.....	R. C. McDonald.....	Distillery.	Baltimore.....	D. J. Blakiston & John	Lumber Mills.	Raleigh.....	Mills Mfg. Co.	Mfr. Wagons, etc.
Henderson.....	City Brewing Co.	Brewery.	Baltimore.....	Schaidt.	Paper Mills.	Raleigh.....	Hygienic Plate ice Co.	Improve Factory.
Lexington.....	Mr. Ferguson.....	Baking-powder Factory.	Baltimore.....	Cumberland Paper Co.	Granite Quarry.	Raleigh.....	Piedmont Tob. Bridge Co.	
Lexington.....	Lexington Tobacco Co.	Tobacco Factory.	Baltimore.....	James J. Miller.....	Ice Manufacturing.	Raleigh.....	South, Metal & Min. Co.	
Lexington.....	Byrnes & Lewis.....	Grain Elevator.	Baltimore.....	Eastern Ice Co.	Packing-house.	Raleigh.....	Jones Mica Co.	
Louisville.....	Beargrass Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.	Baltimore.....	Edison Water Co.	Ice Plant.	Raleigh.....	South. Red & br'n Stone Co.	
Louisville.....	Kentucky Wall Plaster Co.	Plaster Works.	Baltimore.....	D. Andrews, of Phila.	Kindling-wood Mill.	Raleigh.....	Catawba Electric-Pow. Co.	Electric Light & Pow. Plant.
Louisville.....	Bates-Symmes Co.	Chemical Works.	Baltimore.....	John McKenzie.....	Sone Quarries.	Raleigh.....	Southern Publishing Co.	
Louisville.....	Ky. Chemical Mfg. Co.	Manufacture Vinegar.	Baltimore.....	Edward Thompson.....	Sone Quarries.	Raleigh.....	Raleigh Spring Bed Co.	Bed Factory.
Louisville.....	National Vinegar Works.	Machine Shops.	Baltimore.....	McGraw & Smith, of Wash.	Canning Factory.	Raleigh.....	Rocky Mt. Tobacco Wks.	Manufacture Tobacco.
Louisville.....	Sheppard Mfg. Co.	Tobacco Factory.	Baltimore.....	Keys & Miller Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.	Raleigh.....	Ridge Hall.....	Plan, Mill & Box Fcty.
Louisville.....	Harrison-Weissinger.....	Tobacco Factory.	Baltimore.....	Frederick City Pack Co.	Packing-house.	Raleigh.....	Rutherdorffton	Woodworking Factory.
Louisville.....	Ky. Desiccated Fruit Co.		Baltimore.....	Frederick City Pack Co.	Straw-hay Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Cotton Mill.	Erect Mill.
Louisville.....	Louisville Whiskey Co.		Baltimore.....	W. R. Percy et al.	Timber Mills.	Rutherfordton.....	Salisbury Cotton Mills.	Additional Machinery.
Louisville.....	New Drop Distillery Co.	Distillery.	Baltimore.....	Milling & Mfg. Co.	Barrel Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Smithdeal Hardware Co.	
Louisville.....	Elkhorn Carpet-Cleaning Wks.	Laundry.	Baltimore.....	Windor Knitting Mills.	New Machinery.	Rutherfordton.....	South. Red & br'n Stone Co.	
Louisville.....	Columbus Venetian & Box Co.	Box Factory.	Baltimore.....	McChoin.....	Shoe Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Saw Mill.	
Louisville.....	J. H. Eaves & Co.		Baltimore.....	W. Burdette & Co.	Chair Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Shuck Factory.	
Louisville.....	Heybach-Bush Co.	Electrotype, etc.	Baltimore.....	Dudrow & Dronenburg Stock Company.	Chair Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Statesville Corundum Min. Co.	Corundum Mines.
Louisville.....	West & Lavely Plumb. Co.		Baltimore.....	La Plata Publishing Co.	Crate & Basket Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Statesville Cotton Mill Co.	Cotton Mill.
Louisville.....	G. G. Ehrmann Candy Co.	Candy Factory.	Baltimore.....	E. S. Adkins.....	Cotton Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Clarke, Meyer & Co.	Saw Mills.
Louisville.....	Jos. Denunzio Fruit Co.	Dealers.	Baltimore.....	Wash. Sewer Cleaning Co.	Saw and Planing Mill and Hub Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Joseph Broseby.	Hab & Spoke Factory.
Louisville.....	Louisville Restaurant Co.		Baltimore.....	John Milton et al.	Machine Works.	Rutherfordton.....	Lee Ogburn.	Saw Mill.
Louisville.....	Frank A. Menne Candy Co.	Manufacture Candy.	Baltimore.....	Black Diamond Coal & Mining Co.	Coal Mining.	Rutherfordton.....	Falls of Neuse Mfg. Co.	Cotton Mill.
Lampert.....	& Ramey Co.	Mfr. & Deal in Paints, etc.	Baltimore.....	Washington Market Co.	Ice Machine.	Rutherfordton.....	J. Adams.	Brick Works.
Louisville.....	John T. Skelton Tob. Co.	Manufacture Tobacco.	Baltimore.....	Suburban Citizens News paper Co.	Publishing.	Rutherfordton.....	Walkertown Lumber Co.	New Machinery.
Louisville.....	Louis. Suburban Land Co.		Baltimore.....	Warren Cotton Mill.	Additional Machinery.	Rutherfordton.....	R. D. Fleming.	Flour Mill.
Louisville.....	Herald Tobacco Works Co.	Manufacture Tobacco.	Baltimore.....	J. M. Stover et al.	Canning Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Walling.	[Saw & Planing Mill.
Middlesbor' b.....	Ky. & Indiana Bridge Co.	Electric-power Plant.	Baltimore.....	City & Suburban Ry. Co.	Electric Plant.	Rutherfordton.....	Wilmington Iron Works.	Rebuild.
Middlesbor' b.....	Mid. Furniture Co.	Furniture Factory.	Baltimore.....	J. P. Hull Horse, Cattle & Poultry Powders Co.	Medicine Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Wilmington Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Maysville.....	Mitchell & O'Hara.....		BIRMINGHAM.	Anglo-Southern Mineral Trust Co.		Rutherfordton.....	Willard Bag & Mfg. Co.	Bag Factory.
Mooreland.....	Burnett Bros.....	Bed-spring Works.	Aberdeen.....	Baird Cotton Oil Mill Co.	Cottonseed Oil Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Old Dominion Lumber Co.	Lumber Plant.
Newport.....	Joe Sharp Belt & Sup. Co.	Manufacture Belting.	Aberdeen.....	E. G. Bucklin.....	Electric-light Plant.	Rutherfordton.....	Co. of Druryville, Va.	
Newport.....	Newp'l Iron & Brass Fdy. Plant.		Aberdeen.....	Biloxi Milling Co.	Flour Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Stone Bay Oyster Co.	
Newport.....	Hartfield Reduction & Aluminum Alloy Co.	Mfr. Aluminum.	Aberdeen.....	J. R. Harkness.....	Planing Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Wilmington Street Ry. Co.	Electric-light Plant.
Newport.....	National Iron & Steel Co.	Dealers.	Aberdeen.....	Blythe Improv. & Mfg. Co.	Cannery & Box Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Wilson Cotton Mills.	New Machinery, etc.
Newport.....	Dr. Hembold et al.	Brass & Iron Foundry.	Aberdeen.....	Boonville Canning Fac'y.	New Machinery.	Rutherfordton.....	City.....	Saw Mill.
Newport.....	Amer. Laundry Mch'y Co.	Mfr. Laundry Mch'y.	Aberdeen.....	Moreton & Helms.....	Planing Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	Tobacco Factory.
Owensboro.....	Owensboro City Ry. Co.	Electric-power Plant.	Aberdeen.....	Cary Stock Co.	Water Works.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	Furniture Factory.
Owensboro.....	Owensboro Wheel Co.	Wheel Factory.	Aberdeen.....	Delta Machine Co.	Electric-light Plant.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	Box Factory.
Owensboro.....	Owensboro Elevator Co.	Grain Elevator.	Aberdeen.....	McInnis & Redus.....	Tannery.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Perryville.....	Whitehouse, Burnett & Co.	Bed-spring Factory.	Aberdeen.....	Isaac Anderson.....	Planing Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Pulaski.....	Geo. Perkins.....	Coal Mines.	Aberdeen.....	S. J. Johnson.....	Electric-light Plant.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Richmond.....	Harris, Douglas & Rice.	Brick Works.	Aberdeen.....	Aug. Kamper.....	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Somerset.....	Central Cider Co.	Barrel & Keg Works.	Aberdeen.....	Delta Grocery Co.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Valley View.....	Southern Lumber Co.	Saw Mill.	Aberdeen.....	Greenville.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
LOUISIANA.			Aberdeen.....	G'vills Wharf & Stor. Co.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Abeville.....	T. S. Winston.....	Saw Mill.	Aberdeen.....	City.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Alden Bridge.....	Martin Lumber Co.	Lumber Plant.	Aberdeen.....	Delta Machine Co.	Electric-light Plant.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Alexandria.....	Edw. Rand et al.	Saw Mill.	Aberdeen.....	McInnis & Redus.....	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Babb's Bridge.....	Spring Hill Lumber Co.	Saw & Planing Mill.	Aberdeen.....	McNutt & Redus.....	Planing Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Baton Rouge.....	Guss Moss Co.	Moss Factory.	Aberdeen.....	Tatum-O'Neal Lumb. Co.	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Houma.....	Buford & Bernard.....	Sugar Mill.	Aberdeen.....	E. R. Hart & Co.	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Houma.....	McCollon & Cocke.....	Sugar Mill.	Aberdeen.....	H. Springs Mercantile Co.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Howcott.....	Howcott Lumber Co.	Saw Mill.	Aberdeen.....	M. B. Randall, of Chi- cago, et al.	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Lake Prov'dce.....	J. E. Garrison.....	Chaffie & Co.	Aberdeen.....	A. M. Lewins Sons Co.	Lumber Mills.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
La Place.....	Sabine River Lumber Co.	Electric-light Plant.	Aberdeen.....	Envil Bros.	Lumber Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Logansport.....	W. L. Hayden et al.	Lumber Mills.	Aberdeen.....	B. B. Harney.....	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Mandeville.....	Acadian Rice Mill.	Rebuild.	Aberdeen.....	Meridian Furniture Fac'y.	Manufacture Furniture.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Monroe.....	Paragon Land & Imp. Co.		Aberdeen.....	Soule Steam Works.	Manufacture Machinery.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Monroe.....	French Oak Stave Co.	Stave Factory.	Aberdeen.....	Church Cart & Car'ge Co.	Manufacture Vehicles.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
Monroe.....	The Marx Co., Ltd.	Mercantile.	Aberdeen.....	Meridian Knitting Mill.	Knitting Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Iberia.....	Parlor City Laundry Co.	Steam Laundry.	Aberdeen.....	R. V. Love.....	Rim & Spoke Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Ancoln, Breaux Renoud Planing Mill, etc.		Aberdeen.....	B. Crisler.....	Spoke Factory.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Wise-Kottwitz Com. Co.		Aberdeen.....	W. C. Albertson.....	Lumber Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Jno. Schott.....	Copperage.	Aberdeen.....	B. C. Hart & Lambert.....	Electric Light Plant.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Stafford Mineral Springs & Hotel Co.		Aberdeen.....	C. H. Reid.....	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	N. O. Improvement Co.		Aberdeen.....	Pine Ridge Planting & Mfg. Co.	Mills, etc.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Cottonseed-Hull Fibre Co.	Paper-stock Mill.	Aberdeen.....	Rosalie Mills Co.	Cotton Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Golding Evaporator Co.	Manufacturing.	Aberdeen.....	E. C. & W. V. Groun.	Head'g and Stave Fac'y.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Howcott Land Co.	Lumber Mills.	Aberdeen.....	Norwood & Butterfield Co.	Lumber Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Old River Lumber Co.		Aberdeen.....	Wilson & Moore.....	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Drugists' Supply Co.		Aberdeen.....	Pascagoula Ship Chandl'y Co.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Louisiana Alcohol Co.		Aberdeen.....	Gatte & Morris.....	Machine Works.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	La. Tobacco Mfg. Co.	Tobacco Factory.	Aberdeen.....	Poole's Camp.....	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Thos. Sully & Co., Ltd.	New Machinery.	Aberdeen.....	S. C. W. V. Groun.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Maginigis Cotton Mills.	Mfg. Soap.	Aberdeen.....	Head'g & Stave Fac'y.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	J. J. Weis Mfg. Co.	Mercantile.	Aberdeen.....	Wilson & Moore.....		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	H. Zuberbier Co., Ltd.	Bottling Works.	Aberdeen.....	McCracken & Sinclair Mfg. Co.	Machine Works.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	American Bottling Co.	Mfr. Cigars.	Aberdeen.....	Philip Thompson Co., Ltd.	Mercantile.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Wallis & Co., Ltd.	Mfr. Cigars.	Aberdeen.....	Wm. Calcutt.....	Saw Mill.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	McArda & Sinclair Mfg. Co.	Machine Works.	Aberdeen.....	John Kerr.....	Iron Foundry.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Philip Thompson Co., Ltd.	Mercantile.	Aberdeen.....	Wyatt & Dryner.....	Wood Works.	Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	J. T. Moon.....	Flour Mill.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Delta Moss Factory.	Rebuild.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Crescent Gas Light & Gas Works.		Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Fuel Co.		Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	South. Wagon Material & Supply Mfg. Co.	Mfr. and deal in Wagon Materials.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Daily States Publishing Co.	Publishers.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Gulf Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Crescent City Live Stock.		Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Landing & Slaughter House Co.	Enlarge Plant.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	C. S. Burt Co.	Machinery Dealers.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	La Troy Laundry Co.	Steam Laundry.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	N. B. Trellus & Co.	Saw Mill.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Plaquemine Andrew H. Gay.	Sugar Mill.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Plaquemine C. A. Brusle Hdwe Co., Ltd.		Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Blackie & Nadler.....	Fdy. & Mch. Shop.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Roseland C. R. Eldridge, of Arcola.	Lumber Mill.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	Winston.	
New Orleans.....	Shreveport J. B. Hodges.....	Tannery.	Aberdeen.....	Elizabeth City & Cam- den.		Rutherfordton.....	W	

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Harriman	Co-operative Coal & Mining Co.	Coal Mine.
Harriman	Hisey & Aydelott	Laundry.
Huntington	Leach, Wieder & Co.	Planing Mill.
Jackson	Jackson Office Furnit'e Co.	Furniture Works.
Jellico	Mountain Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Jellico	Columbia-Jellico Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Johnson City	Valley Machine Co.	Implement Works.
Johnson City	Watauga Furniture & Mfg. Co.	Furniture Factory, etc.
Johnson City	Charleston Cincinnati & Chicago Railway	Car Shops.
Johnson City	Geo. R. Hurlbut	Agricul. Implement Wks.
Johnson City	Valley Machine Co.	Mfr. Agricul. Implement's.
Knoxville	People's Telep. & Teleg. Co.	Telephone.
Knoxville	J. S. Robbins	Canning Factory.
Knoxville	George Andes	Knitting Mill.
Kenton	J. C. Connell	Stave Mill.
Lenoir	Lenoir Car Works & Car Plant.	Plant.
Litton	Tulloss & Riggs	Lumber Mill.
McKenzie	Tibert & McDonald	Grist and Saw Mill.
McMinnville	Mount'n City Wool Mills	New Machinery.
McMinnville	Tennessee Woolen Mills	New Machinery.
Memphis	Southern Snuff Co.	Snuff Factory.
Memphis	Columbia-Veneer & Box Co.	Box Mfct'y. & Veneer Mill.
Memphis	Tennessee Fibre Co.	Wood-pulp Mill.
Memphis	Darnell-Eaton Chair Manufacturing Co.	New Machinery.
Memphis	W. C. Swope & Co.	Box Factory.
Memphis	Friedel, Reider & Co.	Planing Mill.
Memphis	Plantation Pharmacal Co.	Mfr. and deal in drugs.
Memphis	J. S. Levy	Trunk Factory.
Memphis	J. M. Darnell & Son	Planing Mills.
Morristown	City	Water Works.
Mt. Pleasant	C. W. Rich Co.	Stave Plant.
Murfreesboro	Perkins, Sons & Co.	Planing Mill.
Nashville	Nashville Cotton Mills	New Machinery.
Nashville	Haslock & Ambrose	Printing Works.
Nashville	Lanier & Burnett	Grist Mill.
Otto	Matheny Bros.	Saw Mill.
Paris	Paris Lumber Co.	Planing Mill.
Pulaski	B. F. McGrew	Flour Mill.
River Hill	Eugene Hatch & Son	Pulp Mill.
Rockwood	Roane Iron Co.	Rebuild Furnace.
Rockwood	Curry & Griffith	Grist Mill.
Rutledge	Watts Steel & Iron Co.	Iron Mines.
Salt Lick	Day & Woolworth	Handle Factory.
Shelbyville	American Pencil Co.	Pencil Factory.
S'th Pittsburg	Shuster Foundry Co.	Enlarge.
Summertown	Lawrence County Lum. Co.	Planing Mill.
Troy	Jones & Goodwin	Saw Mill.
Willette	Lee & Carnwell	Flour, Saw & Plan. Mills.
Willette	W. C. Jones	Handle Factory.
Willette	L. T. Holland	Saw Mill.

TEXAS.

Alleyton	Powell & Shaw	Grist Mill.
Alvarado	Alvarado Cotton-Oil Mill	Oil Mill.
Alvord	J. A. Kemp Canning Co.	Cannery.
Angleton	J. Kelly	Canning Factory.
Atlanta	R. W. Grogan	Lumber Mill.
Austin	H. J. Ketchum	Electrotype Works.
Austin	Michael Butler	Brick Works.
Austin	Hutchings Printing Co.	Planing Mill.
Austin	Wm. Lockridge Mer. Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Bastrop	Bastrop Cotton-Oil Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Beaumont	City	Sewerage System.
Beckville	B.Ice, Lt. & Refrigerator Co.	Electric-light Plant.
Belcherville	Panola Lumber Co.	Mfr. Lumber.
Belleview	Stock Company	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Bell's	B. & Hempstead Ferry Co.	
Beltion	Belle Alliance Mer. Co.	
Bivens	Beltion Power Co.	
Brownsville	Sam H. Walton	Broom Factory.
Bowie	Woodworth Lumber Co.	Saw Mill.
Brownsville	Bowie Cottonseed-Oil Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Brownwood	Chatfield Irrigation Co.	
Brownwood	Brownwood Cotton-Oil Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Bryan	Bryan Cotton-Oil Mill Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Bryan	Bryan Compression Co.	Cotton Compress.
Caldwell	Caldwell Oil Mill	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Cameron	C. D. Webster	Bottling Works.
City	Elec.-lt. & Water Works.	
Carroll's Switch	Ducette & MacCrady	Saw Mill.
Claude	Cleburne Ice, Lt. & Oil Co.	Broom Factory.
Columbus	Powell & Shaw	Elec.-lt., Oil & Ice Plant.
Comanche	Comanche Cottonseed-Oil Mill Co.	Electric-light Plant.
Cleveland	I. Oil Mill Co.	Oil Mill.
Conro	Griffin & Fisher	Planing Mill.
Cuero	Farmers' Gin. & Mill. Co.	Lumber Mill.
Cuero	Cuero Mill & Gin Co.	Mill and Gin.
Cuero	Cuero Electric Light	
Cuero	Power & Telephone Co.	
Dallas	Freeman Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Dallas	Grange Mercantile Co.	
Denison	Denison Compress Co.	Cotton Compress.
Denison	J. P. Manning et al.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Denton	Lone Star Suspension Bridge Co.	Manufacture Bridges.
Dublin	Dublin Harrow Co.	Mfr. Agricul. Implement's.
Eagle Pass	Stock Company	Coal Mines.
Eagle Pass	West Texas Coal Min. Co.	Coal Mines.
El Paso	Goodman Produce Co.	Water Works.
El Paso	City	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Ennis	Scales & Culbertson	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Emma	Edwards, Pollard et al.	Coal Mining.
Fort Worth	Columbus Distillery Co.	Distillery.
Fort Worth	Advance Publishing Co.	
Fort Worth	J. O. Wright Tobacco Co.	
Fort Worth	F. W. Light & Power Co.	Enlarge Plant.
Fort Worth	Epworth Publishing Co.	
Gainesville	Texas Iron & Brass Wks.	Plant.
Galveston	Lewin Dry Goods Co.	Mercantile.
Galveston	R. S. Smith	Grist Mill.
Galveston	Cotter & Steinbeck	Planing Mill.
Galveston	J. W. Burson & Co.	Publishers.
Galveston	G. Martinelli	Maccaroni Factory.
Galveston	Ricker, Lee & Co.	Cresote Works.
Galveston	North Galveston Brick Co.	Brick Works.
Galveston	Tex. Union Work Pub. Co.	Texas Military Co.
Grand View	Grand View Oil Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Gilmer	Star Lumber Co.	Saw Mill.
Gonzales	S. H. Dirst	Machine Shop.
Greenville	Independent Compress Co.	Cotton Compress.
Harrisburg	Milb. & Dow	Brick Works.
Hempstead	Amsler Bros.	Electric-light Plant.
Henderson City	Hendo Brics Co.	Brick Works.
Houston	A. A. Berger	Woven Wire Works.
Houston	Henke Artesian Ice & Refrigerating Co.	Ice Plant.
Houston	Swift & Co	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Houston	Nelson Morris & Co.	
Houston	M. Butler, of Austin	Brick Works.
Houston	Simp's'n, Hartw'l & Stopple Fdy. & Machine Shop.	
Houston	Milb. & Dow	Brick Works.
Houston	Tex. La. & East'n Ry. Co.	Planing Mill.
Houston	Zilkler & McGray	Ice Factory.
Houston	A. J. Wheeler Furniture Co.	
Houston	R. J. Willis & Co.	Sugar Mill.
Houston	H. B. Claffin & Co.	Sugar Mill.
Houston	Lottman Bros	Mattress & Bed Factory.
Houston	Wm. D. Cleveland & Co.	Cotton Compress.
Huntsville	Barret Ice Co.	Shingle Mill.
Italy	Italy Cottonseed-Oil Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Jacksonville	Jacksonville Grocery Co.	Water Works.
Karnes City	K. City Water Wks.	Water Works.
Kelty's	Angelina Co. Lumber Co.	Saw Mill.
Lampasas	Bailey, Jones & Co.	Mercantile.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
La Grange	Freeman Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
La Grange	Bennett & Lovell, of Hillsboro.	Cotton Compress.
Lamkin	Lamkin Mercantile Co.	
Llano	C. H. Gage	Iron Mines.
Llano	Bessemer-Llano Dev. Co.	Iron Mines.
Longview	Brown & Flewellen	Dry-kiln.
McKinney	McKinney Cotton Oil Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Marshall	John S. Powell	Harness Factory.
Marshall	Mr. Shields et al.	Ice Factory.
Marshall	Hope Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Mexia	Scales & Culbertson	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Mexico	El Paso Pressed Brick Co.	Brick Works.
Mexico	Wade & Wettermark	Ice Factory.
Nacogdoches	Mineral Springs Mining Co.	
New Braunfels	N. B. Cottontseed Oil Co.	Oil Mill.
Orange	Orange & Galveston Transportation Co.	
Orange	Bancroft & Sons	Saw Mill.
Palestine	Palestine City	Sewerage System.
Palestine	Palestine Mfg. Co.	Feed Mill.
Palestine	Palestine Mfg. Co.	Canning Factory.
Paris	Paris Furniture Mfg. Co.	Furniture Factory.
Pecos	Pecos Improvement Co.	
Rockdale	Rockdale	Machine Shop.
Rusk	Priyer & Shukrat	Canning Factory.
Rusk	Dickinson & Owens	Canning Factory.
Rusk	Moke Milling Co.	
San Antonio	Pan American Medicine Co.	
San Antonio	Citizen's Electric Power Co.	Electric Plant.
San Antonio	Long Star Brewing Co.	Brewery.
San Antonio	F. F. Collins Mfg. Co.	Brewery.
San Antonio	Antonio St. Ry. Co.	Power Plant.
San Antonio	Globe Baking Powder Co.	Baking-powder Factory.
San Marcos	Hugg & Schatzelz Co.	Mercantile.
San Saba	Stock Company	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Sherwood	Sherwood Irrigating Co.	Flour Mill.
Sierra Blanca	Kennedy et al.	Coal Mining.
Stephenville	Stephenville	Electric-light Plant.
Temple	Scales & Culbertson	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Temple	Blackland Plow Co.	Increase Works.
Temple	Empire Oil Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Texarkana	Texarkana Patent Investment & Mfg. Co.	
Texas	W. J. Wile	Chewing-gum Factory.
Victoria	Hedinskog & Co.	Cigar Factory.
Victoria	Victoria Light & Pow. Co.	Increase Plant.
Vinton	J. E. More & Co.	Flour Mill.
Wallis	J. A. Stone et al.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Waco	Swift & Co. & Morris & Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Waco	Jas. J. Moore (interested)	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Waco	Waco Jewelry & Pawn Broker Co.	
Waco	Texas Bedding Co.	Mfr. Bedding, etc.
Waco	S. E. Mess	Mfr. Lightning Rods, etc.
Waco	Artesian Mfg. & Bottlg. Co.	Bottling Works, etc.
Waxahatchie	A. Truttle	Broom Factory.
Wichita Falls	Panhande Hardware Co.	
Woodville	Amos J. Hodges	Grist Mill & Gin.
Yokum	Jim Blanks	Steam Laundry.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria	Natl. Wire Barrel Hoop Co.	Manufacture Hoops.
Alexandria	Wash'lon Gas & Pump Co.	Manufacture Pumps, etc.
Alexandria	Columbian Chemical Co.	Chemical Works, etc.
Alexandria	Wellington Brick & Tile Co.	Brick Works.
Alexandria	Moore & Smith	Ice Factory.
Alexandria	National Investment Co.	
Alexandria	Denmon Horseshoe Co.	
Alexandria	Sponsel Rapid Fire Gun Co.	Manufacture Fire-arms.
Arvonia	White-Hal Co.	Saw & Planing Mills.
Austinville	Wythe Lead & Zinc Mine Co.	Electric Plant.
Avis	Thos. N. Lambert	Chair Factory.
Barren Springs	Barren Springs Mining Co.	Mines.
Bend	B. F. Borden	Heading & Stave Factory.
Big Stone Gap	C. B. McCleenny	Saw & Planing Mill.
Bonsack	Bonsack Bros.	Woolen Mill.
Broadway	H. H. Travel & Sons	Sash & Door Factory.
Bruce	Brucetown Woolen Mills	New Machinery.
Carversville	A. S. Johnson	Corn & Feed Mill.
Chase City	Rich & Hervey	Brick Works.
Cedar Bluffs	Cedar Bluffs Woolen Mill	New Machinery.
Central City	Intra-City Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Charlotteville	John R. Emsley	Knitting Mill.
Charlottesville	Progress Publishing Co.	
Charlottesville	Monticello Knitting Mill	New Machinery.
Charlottesville	Gayton Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Charlottesville	Va. Vitrified Brick & Tile Co.	Increase Works.
Charlottesville	G. W. Baylor et al.	Saw Mill.
Clarendon	Noller & McAdam	Woodworking Factory.
Clarendon	Clemont Mfg. Co.	Woodenware Factory.
Clifton Forge	Wesley Harman	Grist Mill.
Clifton Forge	Nettleton Woolen Mfg Co.	Woolen Mill.
Clyde	J. F. Fitzsimmons	Coal Mines.
Craig's Creek	W. A. Charlton et al.	Spoke & Shingle Factory.
Culpeper	E. L. Yancey	Carriage Works.
Danville	Dibrell Bros.	Tobacco Machinery.
Danville	Riverside Cotton Mills Co.	New Cot. & Woolen Mills.
Ellerson	W. C. Newman	Corn & Flour Mill.
Fincastle	A. T. Howell	Flour Mill.
Fishersville	The Messrs. Harnsberger	Saw Mill.
Fredericksburg	Washington Woolen Mills	New Machinery.
Front Royal	J. A. Wharton et al.	Manganese Mines.
Graham	Win. Mitchell	Factories.
Hampton	Hampton Water & Mfg. Co.	Water Works.
Harrisonburg	Va. & W. Va. Telephone Co.	Construct Lines.
Irwin	B. F. Smith of Richmond	Min. Mines.
Lynchburg	Adams Bros. & Payne	Brick Works.
Lynchburg	Lee Coal & Coke Co.	Coal Mines, etc.
Lynchburg	Johnson & Hurt	Flour Mill.
Lynchburg	Piedmont Drug Mill Co.	Drug Mills.
Lynchburg	South Planters Supply Co.	Mfr. Implements, etc.
Manchester	Rosser L. Moody	Ammonia Factory.
Manchester	Bryan & Goodwin	Granite Quarry.
Manchester	Southern Fuel & Gas Co.	Gas Plant.
Manchester	Old Dominion Cot. Mills	Cotton Mill.
Meadowlake	Edw. C. Barne	Saw Mill.
Newberry Mills	Red River Land Co.	Flour & Woolen Mill.
New Castle	W. Charlton et al.	Iron Mines.
Newport News	Freedman Mfg. Co.	Knitting Mill.
Newport News	Mr. Reynolds, of Chicago	Cigar Factory.
Norfolk	Northeast Develop't Co.	
Norfolk	Lambert's Pt. Iron Wks.	Plant.
Norfolk	Southern Mfg. Co.	Mfr. Machinery, etc.
Norfolk	Norfolk Cereal Mills	Flour Mills, etc.
Norfolk	Virginia & Northern Transportation Co.	
Norfolk	Mercantile Joint Stock Co.	Mercantile.
Norfolk	Metropolitan Dev'n Co.	
Norfolk	Norfolk Bottling Co.	Bottling Works.
Norfolk	Lyman Field & Co.	Electric-light Plant.
Norfolk	Bertha Zinc & Mineral Co.	Water Works.
Norfolk	Minles Water Co.	Canning Factory.
Norfolk	J. E. Stively et al.	Eureka Brick-Cleaning Co.
Staunton	J. Machine Co.	Manufacture Machinery.
Staunton	Wm. McKeever	Iron Foundry.
Staunton	White Star Milling Co.	Flour Mill.
Steele's Tav'n	Walter Sarsen	Flour Mill.
Swansboro	Henrico Sanitary Co.	Fertilizer Factory.
Tazewell	C. H. Mud Riv. Coal Land Assn.	Coal Mines.
Petersburg	Romaine-Barham Co.	Trunk Factory.
Petersburg	Petersburg Furniture Co.	Furniture Company.
Petersburg	Wm. R. Nichols Coal Co.	Dealers.
Pocahontas	Poca Light & Water Co.	Gas, Wat. & Elec. Wks.
Portsmouth	J. H. Wilcox	New Printing Plant.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
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The Talbot Steel Process at Birmingham.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 28.

Notwithstanding the great depression in the iron business for the past two years, the furnaces of this district have managed to keep in operation, and, what is much more, many of them have been making money; it would be useless to say that all have. Those which have not had every advantage in cheap material have been operating on an exceedingly close margin, if not at an actual loss, and many have been compelled to borrow money on their output, thus tying it up and adding heavy interest charges to the cost of production. Fortunately, those operating at a possible loss are but a small proportion of the total number in the district, but, on the other hand, those who have hypothesized their pig to secure ready money are in greater numbers. Outside of this mortgaged stock, which is being disposed of little by little, few plants are carrying any considerable quantity of iron; so it is fair to assume that while prices still remain low, there is a good demand for all the district produces. Furnace No. 1 of the Sloss Iron & Steel Co., which has been out for a short time for repairs, was started recently, and is now coming into good shape. No. 2 furnace is running steadily and averaging in the neighborhood of 140 tons daily, which, by the way, is remarkably fine work, and a long way ahead of the output of any furnace of the same cubic capacity in this district. Williamson is out of blast, and will not be started until prices take a turn for the better. Mary Pratt, which was recently bought in by Mr. Underwood, president of the company owning it before it was placed in the hands of a receiver, will not be started for some time, exactly how long is uncertain.

* * *

The Birmingham coal trade has been given a great impetus by the success attending the efforts to start an export business. Shipments, and quite extensive ones, too, are being regularly made by way of both Mobile and New Orleans, and during the next month or so arrangements will be completed for shipping over the Georgia Pacific to the Mississippi river, and thence by barges, supplying all points south of Arkansas City, and effectually cutting out Pittsburg shippers. Another feature in coal is the purchase made yesterday by the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis Railroad, of the Tuscaloosa Northern Railroad. This deal was mentioned in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD several weeks ago, and has now become an accomplished fact. Fifty thousand dollars have been secured from bonds placed in New York for the purpose of extending the line from Montgomery to Tuscaloosa, and also making an extension to connect with the Mobile & Ohio. The prime purpose of this road is to enter and develop the Warrior coal fields and give a water outlet for the coal from Tuscaloosa to Mobile over the Warrior river.

* * *

Until the past few days it has been almost a certainty that at the coming annual meeting of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co., on April 4, Mr. De Bardeleben would be elected president in place of Mr. Platt, whose resignation has been handed in and accepted by the directors. During the last few days, however, Mr. De Bardeleben experienced a strong desire to teach Wall-street people how to handle stocks, and made a violent effort to boost up Tennessee stock in the face of a general decline in the market. His students learned with such startling rapidity that within a short time the gentleman from Bessemer gained an immense amount of experience, and at a cost which, it is said, requires six or seven figures, not counting pennies, to express it. Be this as

it may, his chances for the presidency of Tennessee Coal & Iron are so beautifully small and "way yonder" that it is very questionable whether he could possibly obtain it. The one man spoken of now as the successor to Mr. Platt is Col. Nat Baxter, and unless something quite unforeseen should occur within the next week he will be elected. Colonel Baxter has taken a prominent part in the company ever since its organization, and is, moreover, a level-headed business man. To one on the outside it rather looks as though one of the ablest men in the company had been overlooked in this selection, but if Mr. Hillman doesn't grumble there is no use of anyone else doing so.

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Down here the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., and steel-making are almost synonymous terms. The experiments carried on with the Talbot process at the works of the Jefferson Steel Co. at North Birmingham by the Tennessee Company have been successful beyond the expectations of those interesting themselves. The report of the committee has already been made public, but in it no details are given. These will appear in a report to be presented to the company April 4, in which the results of each heat will be shown. The Jefferson plant was hardly a satisfactory place in which to try the experiments, as the general arrangement was not suitable, but for all this two important matters were determined—first, that good steel could be made, and second, that it was not an unduly expensive thing to do. The process itself consists in bringing the molten pig metal in contact with a strongly basic slag containing a large proportion of oxide of iron, then running off the slag and converting the metal in the usual manner. The slag here, containing probably 30 per cent. iron, was at first melted in the open-hearth furnace and the metal from the cupola run in. The reaction which took place reduced the silicon from 2 per cent. or more in the pig metal to considerably less than half of one per cent. in the desiliconized or "white" metal, at the same time slightly reducing the percentage of sulphur. About half an hour is required to make this change complete, and during that time the metal and slag boil with moderate but not dangerous violence. The slag, which is then drawn off, has given up half or possibly a little more of its iron and has about doubled its percentage of silica. The metal remaining in the converter, which was lined with dolomite brick, was then treated in the usual manner in converting to steel, and the slag resulting from it was kept to desiliconize the next charge of pig metal. The total length of time required to convert the white metal into steel varied from three to four hours. Of course, in a properly-constructed plant a desiliconizing furnace could make from fifteen to twenty heats a day, and thus supply eight or ten converters at but small additional expense over the cost of the pig iron. Indeed, taking all things into consideration, it is not likely that in a well-arranged plant the desiliconizing process would cost over fifty cents per ton, and possibly not above twenty-five.

Should the slag from the converter not contain sufficient oxide of iron to answer the purpose of desiliconizing the next charge, it is enriched by simply adding a certain amount of brown hematite iron ore to bring the oxide of iron to such percentage as is needful. In fact, the whole process appears to be based on the oxidizing action of molten oxide of iron on the silicon in molten pig metal. Naturally the oxide of iron in the slag is reduced as silicon oxidizes, and this amount of iron is added to that already in the bath, thus really increasing the amount of resultant iron instead of reducing it, as in the converter used in the duplex process.

When Mr. Talbot first tried his process

at the steel works in Chattanooga the receptacle into which he poured his metal and basic slag was small, and the reaction was so violent as to cause a number of serious explosions. A similar trouble was feared here, but the surface exposed in the open-hearth furnace was sufficiently great to prevent the material from even boiling over. That the process is a success has now passed beyond question. High-sulphur irons, such as low-grade mill, mottled or white iron, cannot be used, but high-silicon irons can be, in proof whereof is the fact that heat was made with soft iron containing over 4 per cent. silicon, and the amount of this element in the white metal after half an hour was as low as in the other cases. The resultant steel from all of this white metal is of excellent quality—low in phosphorus and sulphur, with from two-hundredths to a trace of silicon and whatever amount of carbon is desired. The Tennessee Company has stopped its experimental work, and the Jefferson Steel Co., which owns the plant in which the tests were carried on, will commence operations, using the Talbot process, within the next few days.

* * *

In looking carefully over this Talbot process there appears to be a marked similarity between it and processes which have been suggested, tried and even put into actual operation by others. For instance, about 1877 Sir Lowthian Bell described the reaction which took place when molten iron was brought in contact with molten oxide of iron. Doctor Wedding also refers to the same thing. Henry M. Howe speaks of it in his "Metallurgy of Steel." Mention was made of it by A. L. Holley in the transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1880, and further, it is almost identical, except in mechanical manipulation, with the process used by Krupp in Germany.

The gist of Talbot's process, as it appears in his patents, is the use of oxide of iron and a basic slag, which is ordinarily a waste product. These two materials are melted and brought in contact with molten iron. In Sir Lowthian Bell's experiment, as described before the British Iron and Steel Institute, he used molten oxide of iron and brought it in contact with molten pig metal, thereby reducing the silicon in the latter. The reaction was accompanied by violent ebullition, which drove off an inflammable gas, in appearance like that in the early stage of the Bessemer conversion while silicon is being oxidized. Bell, Wedding, Caron and others have further referred to this same thing, and, while their experiments were mainly to ascertain whether or not phosphorus could be eliminated through the agency of iron oxide, their results all show exactly what Talbot claims as his discovery. On top of this is the patent process used by Krupp in which the bottom of the converter is lined with lumps of iron ore; this is melted and the pig metal then run in. The reaction takes place, reducing iron in the ore and oxidizing silicon in the pig metal. The feature of originality in the Talbot process is the use of a basic cinder from a steel heat, thus utilizing an otherwise waste product. It is probable that the successful use of the Talbot process will raise some questions about patents that will need to be determined before much progress can be made.

H. S. F.

THE Merchants and Farmers' National Bank at Weatherford, Texas, has been enjoying continuous prosperity since its organization four years ago. It has accumulated a surplus of \$27,500 after paying out every six months a dividend of 5 per cent., and has been steadily enlarging its operations. The requirements of the bank's growing business lately prompted an increase in the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

How the South Needs More Factories.

[Extract from a speech by Mr. Bowser in the Texas senate upon a resolution to amend the constitution so as to permit counties and cities to exempt manufacturing establishments from taxation for a period of years, for the purpose of encouraging the industrial interests of the State.]

First let me say that no country ever became prosperous or rich whose people sold the product of their labor in the raw material. It is equally true that no country has failed to become wealthy whose people engaged extensively in manufacturing. Illustrating our own methods, I beg to submit a few figures to show our disadvantage. We sell to the spinner a bale of cotton for \$40.00 and buy back in finished product for \$200, a profit to the manufacturers of \$160. We sell to the woolen manufacturers our wool at twenty cents per pound, and repurchase it in clothing, carpets and other articles at \$1.00 per pound, a profit of 400 per cent. We sell hides at twelve cents per pound, and buy back at fifty cents per pound. A Texas farmer will labor four years to produce a beef steer for the market, which he sells for \$25.00. It is shipped to Chicago, where in a day it is manufactured, from horns to hoof, into various articles for use, and sold back to us for \$150. We purchase from the Northern factories annually \$12,000,000 worth of agricultural implements and farm machinery, while our own iron ore lies entombed where nature placed it in inexhaustible quantities, and our own timber going to decay. We sell our lumber at \$8.00 per 1000, and repurchase it in furniture and other articles of use at five to ten times the price. The same will apply to every article we purchase, sell and repurchase until our immense wealth is absorbed, and until necessity compels us to borrow back our own money, thereby increasing our burdens.

These factories give employment to labor at remunerative wages, building populous cities, which in turn give to the farmer a superior market for his produce and quickens trade until every class and every interest is benefited and enriched.

This has continued until we have become a debtor people to the amount of hundreds of millions, while the people of the manufacturing sections have become a creditor to us to a like extent.

I hold in my hand some bank statistics showing that the banks of Rhode Island have a capital invested of \$127,126,389, or a per capita investment of about \$360.

Massachusetts has \$742,651,224, or about \$27.00 per capita, and yet a very large part of the stock of our Texas banks is held by the people of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The difference in the deposits of these banks would show a still greater inequality, which would, quoting from memory, show for Texas an average deposit of about \$12.00 per capita, Rhode Island about \$360 per capita and Massachusetts about \$340 per capita, and yet this shows the least inequality in the financial condition of our people, for the reason that we are a debtor people, while the people of the other mentioned States are a creditor people.

Just as the nations and the people of the world are indebted and paying tribute to old England, so we are the poor debtors to New England. In addition to the profits on manufactures we are continually paying tribute in the way of interest and dividends on stocks and bonds and every species of investment, until they, like an individual creditor, can buy more than they sell, while we must sell more than we buy or make up the deficiency by increasing our indebtedness.

Now, if we will but manufacture our raw material and sell it in the finished article, we will throw the balance of the trade in our favor, and will win back our lost wealth, and that much faster than we lost it, for the reason that we produce all our raw material and have nothing to buy,

while it is well known that New England produces none of the raw material, having neither coal nor iron, cotton nor wool, hides nor flax, in fact nothing entering into her manufactures, and producing but a tithe of the food product with which to feed her people.

The farmers of Texas can never become prosperous while 85 per cent. of our population are engaged in agriculture. At least 50 per cent. of our people should live in the cities to furnish a home market for every variety of home products, for the market follows the workshop, and the nearer the farm and the market are to each other the greater the home market, and the greater the home market the greater the value of the farm, and that country which has its fields farthest from its manufacturers the farmers are poor in proportion as the distance is great.

The power, the greatness and wealth of the Eastern and Middle States is due more to the observance of this principle than to all other causes combined.

The nearer consumer and producer are brought together the more the profit to the producer and the less the cost to the consumer and the less the profit to the middleman and carrier.

I have here a comparison of prices of farm products received by the farmer in agricultural States and paid for the products by the people of the distant manufacturing States:

Wheat—Farmer receives thirty-five cents, manufacturer pays ninety-five cents.

Corn—Farmer receives twenty-five cents, manufacturer pays seventy-one cents.

Rye—Farmer receives thirty-four cents, manufacturer pays sixty cents.

Oats—Farmer receives twenty cents, manufacturer pays thirty-five cents.

Barley—Farmer receives thirty-three cents, manufacturer pays sixty cents.

Hay—Farmer receives \$5.30 per ton, consumer pays \$12.00.

About 60 per cent. in favor of the farmer in the manufacturing States over his brother in the non-manufacturing States, States and Territories where less than 30 per cent. of the population are engaged in agriculture, farming lands being worth on the average \$36.00 per acre; 30 to 50 per cent. are worth an average per acre of \$30.00, 50 to 70 per cent. are worth an average per acre of \$13.00, and over 70 per cent. are worth an average per acre of only \$5.00. And yet, with land at less than \$5.00 per acre, 40 per cent. of our farmers are tenants, while in the manufacturing States, while farm lands are assessed at \$36.00 per acre, less than 7 per cent. are renters, showing that it is the home market that enables the poor man to secure a home, and not cheap land. Do we need any better evidence as to the necessity of increasing our non-farming population and the blessings such increase would bring to our farmers?

Diversified industries alone can solve the problem of overproduction of cotton.

The remunerative wages paid by these industries will take tens of thousands of laborers from the cotton fields; factories will build up populous cities, creating home markets for the food crops that will turn thousands of cotton plantations into truck farms and dairy farms, orchards and vineyards, fruit farms and poultry-yards, to be operated at a profit never dreamed of by the cotton-grower, stimulating this the most profitable as well as the least laborious and most pleasant class of farming—a class of farming for which our soil and climate is well adapted, but cannot be engaged in extensively for want of an acceptable market. It is true that we ship to the manufacturing cities of the Northeast large quantities of eggs and poultry, early vegetables and other food products, but at a minimum profit, for the reason that more than half their value is consumed by transportation charges.

At this time some of our daily newspapers

are recording the daily shipments of eggs by express to the Northern markets, one small town claiming to ship daily about 2700 dozen; another small village about 1300 dozen daily; another still smaller about 870 dozen, while another more enterprising one boasts of having sent a carload of eggs in one shipment. Now I do not know what the good farm wife receives for those eggs, but, I assume, not more than ten cents per dozen, while the consumers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston pay thirty to forty cents for the same product, transportation charges, commissions and brokerage making up the difference. Now, instead of these daily shipments being a subject of daily congratulation, it is a matter of regret that we have not the consumer in the home market, that our producers might receive the full benefit of their labor.

Every economist must know that the cost of living in a manufacturing section is added to the product of the factory. So that in purchasing manufactured articles we buy back those same eggs at thirty to forty cents per dozen, and the same will apply to everything we sell in a foreign market.

The proposition is not debatable; it is self-evident. This unbusiness-like inequality is fast robbing us of our wealth, and must in time pauperize our people.

Harsh as the law of the survival of the fittest may seem, it is a law, and applies to governments and communities with the same force that it does to individuals. Its operation cannot be suspended. Hence, if we would survive, we must place ourselves among the fittest.

Next to the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer will be benefited most. I have here a list of the wages paid operatives by one of the largest industries in the United States. In that list the lowest wages paid is \$65.00 per month, the highest paid is \$275 per month, and an average of more than \$130 per month. The people of Texas help to pay these wages just in proportion to the amount of the product of their labor used, making a continual drain upon our resources, while many of our workmen are idle, or earning a fourth of these wages.

Stimulate the development of our industrial resources by the adoption of this resolution, and these conditions will be changed. It will give a better market for everything the farmer produces, from an egg to a bale of cotton, until the good farm wife will earn more money with her poultry than her honest, hard-working lord now makes on ten acres of cotton. She will supply her home with more comforts from her dairy cows than her husband does from twenty acres of corn; the working-man will have continuous employment at remunerative wages; trade will be quickened and wealth increased; the balance of trade will be in our favor and the money will flow back into the vaults of our bankers until, through the increased deposits, they will declare larger dividends, loaning more money at 5 per cent. than they now do at 12 per cent. This, and this alone, can solve the financial problem. It is unequal distribution of the moneyed wealth of the nation that is hurting Texas. The free and unlimited coinage of silver, at best, could give us but temporary relief. If the brightest dreams of the statist were to be realized and \$50.00 per capita issued direct to every man, woman and child on receipt of hand, every dollar would be absorbed by the North and East in ten years under present conditions.

THE consolidation of the First National Bank and the Citizens' National Bank of Orlando, Fla., took effect on the 23d inst. The new bank will be known as the First National Bank, and will have a capital of \$150,000. The president is Nat Poyntz, and the cashier James L. Giles, late cashier of the Citizens' Bank.

Prospects in Mexico.

[From our own Correspondent.]

DALLAS, TEXAS, March 25.

I had an interview with Col. J. B. Simpson, who is just back from a sojourn of several months in old Mexico. He said:

"I think Mexico offers greater opportunities for making fortunes than any other country upon the Western Hemisphere. The coffee industry alone in the State of Vera Cruz, placed under the control of Anglo-Saxon energy and skill, would roll up fortunes more rapidly perhaps than any other enterprise. The United States consume annually \$75,000,000 worth of coffee, while Mexico at present can only export some \$6,000,000 worth. The State of Vera Cruz has 450 miles of coast. Descending from the Cordillera range, along the entire length of the State, at elevations of from 2000 to 5000 feet, are incomparably fertile and beautiful plateaux, admirably adapted to the growth of coffee, vanilla, cocoa, tobacco, cotton and an infinite variety of tropical fruits.

"These lands are now for the first time in 300 years attracting marked attention, and individual investors and companies organized for growing coffee on a large scale are buying heavily. The Chicontepec Company, notably, is leading in this direction, having acquired some of the most desirable lands in the canton of Chicontepec.

"Mexico invites the settlement of these lands, and under proper regulations releases purchasers from all taxation (except stamp duties) for ten years, and permits the importation of farm implements, stock, etc., free of duty.

"Any young man with \$2500 capital who is willing to work and wait five years will find himself possessed at the end of that time of a coffee plantation bringing in for the remainder of his life an annual income of from \$9000 to \$12,000. He can live in a climate that is almost ideal and amid fruits and flowers almost surpassing belief in their exquisite perfection.

"The administration of President Diaz has wrought marvelous changes throughout Mexico in gridironing it with federal telegraph lines and railways. Person and property are protected with a zealous care well-nigh unknown in any other land, for it is evidently the purpose of his administration to demonstrate to the investor the absolute safety of his property and his person. The overshadowing power and majesty of the United States tends also to insure protection to her citizens investing in Mexico. It is difficult to conceive of the invasion of a right that the Diaz government would not promptly adjust. But should that government be remiss in its duties, all that the American citizen has to do is to stand behind the American minister, and backing him are the armies and navies of the United States.

"The relations between Mexico and the United States should become more intimate. A great railway following down the tablelands of Vera Cruz, thence through Guatamala to South America, would pass such a stream of trade into this country as imagination has not dreamed of. In riding over these beautiful lands in Vera Cruz I have often thought how easily such a road could be built, and what vast fortunes would attend its construction. Twenty sections of land per kilometer out of the public domain and millions of dollars in subsidies from States and great cities would be given such a railway for the simple asking. If our silver senators would take hold of such a road the world, and particularly Mexico and Texas, would be their everlasting debtor. Its building is entirely feasible, for I speak *ex cathedra* when I say that the engineering difficulties are trivial. While I regard the agricultural lands of Mexico as presenting unequalled opportunities for investment, I do not mean to disparage the fabulous richness of her silver, copper and onyx mines.

While countless millions of treasure has been extracted from her mines, Mexico has as yet only been scratched, and that very superficially. Were a fraction of the prospecting done in Mexico as has been done in Colorado, California and Montana, mines would be developed rivalling those that poured out silver by the hundreds of millions under the viceroys. The time is almost at hand when this will be done. A transcontinental railway will surely do it."

W. S. A.

Charleston's Great Commerce.

By Theodore Nathan.

The year 1891 was marked by good commercial conditions, and the trade of Charleston that year was a fair type of what the city can do in business under an average of favorable circumstances. Charleston's commerce in 1891 reached the splendid aggregate of \$98,554,718, or almost to the hundred-million mark. While the trade of the city fell off some in the year 1892, in common with the trade of the whole country, due to depressing causes universally prevalent, the legitimate rate of expansion is exemplified in the remarkable increase that was made in the items of exports and imports from 1890 to 1891. The exports from Charleston increased from \$13,808,673 in 1890 to \$21,857,470 in 1891, or \$8,049,797, equal to the remarkable increase of 60 per cent. in a single twelve months. The imports swelled from \$683,232 in 1890 to \$1,056,920 in 1891, or \$373,688, or 55 per cent. in a year. It is doubtful if any other Atlantic seaport, North or South, can show the same percentage of enlargement in a single year, and the fact demonstrates the prodigious activity of Charleston's merchants, and the marvelously prolific and expansive capacity of Charleston's commercial advantages.

The details of Charleston's trade in 1891 were as follows:

Articles.	Amount.	Value.
Upland cotton, bales.....	544,330	\$24,494,850
Sea Island cotton, bags.....	13,414	1,073,120
Rice, barrels.....	87,657	1,314,855
Turpentine, casks.....	35,414	708,280
Rosin, barrels.....	175,871	286,678
Phos. rock, crude, tons.....	392,743	4,275,000
Phos. rock, ground, tons.....	2,600	23,400
Fertilizers, tons.....	287,975	5,869,525
Lumber and crossties, feet.....	61,226,827	673,595
Cot. goods, domestic, bales.....	73,253	3,973,915
Fruits and vegetables.....	.....	2,410,000
M'nfact'res, not fertilizers.....	.....	11,611,500
Wholesales and retail trade.....	.....	41,840,000
Total business 1891 .....	.....	\$98,554,718

The month of heaviest exports was October, \$4,961,870, and of imports December, \$12,766.

In 1891 Charleston's grocery trade was \$25,300,000, an increase of \$2,300,000 over 1890, or 10 per cent. The dry-goods trade in 1891 was \$6,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1890, or 20 per cent. The hardware trade in 1891 was \$2,900,000, an increase of \$525,000 over 1890, or 22 per cent. The drug trade in 1891 was \$850,000, an increase of \$300,000 over 1890, or nearly 55 per cent. These percentages of trade growth in one year in Charleston—drugs 55 per cent., hardware 22 per cent., dry goods 20 per cent. and groceries 10 per cent.—show the vigor and strength of the city's commercial powers.

The total increase of Charleston's wholesale and retail trade was from \$36,820,000 in 1890 to \$41,840,000 in 1891, or the large amount of \$5,020,000 in one single year, almost 14 per cent. growth in general merchandise, a remarkable showing.

Charleston's cotton business grew from 349,828 bales in 1890 to 557,744 bales in 1891, an increase of 207,916 bales, or the tremendous figure of 60 per cent.

Certainly no city in the South, and probably in the Union, can show a better trade record than this one year's growth of Charleston's business in 1891, and that year must stand as a monument to the commercial vitality of the city and a substantial test of what it will do in the future.

PHOSPHATES.

Marion County Phosphate Matters.

OCALA, FLA., March 26.

Phosphate matters in Marion county are at this date very active, and, indeed, business generally is most satisfactory in many respects. The growth of this city is somewhat surprising, and to the phosphate industry may be attributed the remarkable development in all other industries. In the way of building this city is just now showing great enterprise, and some fine residences and business houses are projected for erection during the year. Bids and specifications for a new jail have been entered, and the successful bidder was Mr. Manley, of the Manley Manufacturing Co., of Dalton, Ga., whose bid for complete building, including steel cells, was \$15,893.

The phosphate miners of Marion county are now very actively engaged; some of the companies are storing their product, while others are shipping.

A number of companies have sold large lots of phosphate for future delivery, and it is thought by some of their friends in Europe that not a few will be short in delivery when the time arrives.

It is rumored that the French Company is now negotiating for the purchase of the Plate Rock property, which includes a complete log-washing plant and a large tract of valuable phosphate territory.

Among the many companies which are now in splendid condition for mining, the Central perhaps has made as important improvements as any in the Anthony phosphate region. They have already transferred their operations to another section of territory and found a valuable deposit. The rock is of very high grade, and considerably above the average rock of this section. The company employs the hot-air method of drying, and its work thus far has been highly satisfactory. Investors are visiting Ocala almost every day for some time past, and fresh deals are being frequently made for valuable phosphate lands. A New York party has recently purchased 150 acres of the old Hopkins plantation, northwest of Anthony, for mining purposes and will begin operations soon. The sale includes the Knott Bros.' plant and the land that was leased by this company.

A Large Output of Phosphate in the Anthony Region.

ANTHONY, FLA., March 25.

Phosphate work in the Anthony region is being prosecuted more vigorously than it was at the beginning of the year, and considerable rock is now being shipped, especially by the French and Stranahan Companies. Some of the companies, however, are still storing their rock for better markets.

The French Company has greatly extended its operations within the last few weeks. It now employs more than 300 hands, and is mining and washing from seventy-five to 100 tons of phosphate daily, and this capacity will be greatly increased when the new washers are ready to run. It will then have four double log-washers. It will run its plant at night as well as in daytime, and are now erecting an electric-light plant to furnish light for this purpose. The working force of the company has recently been increased by the addition of a large number of Italians, and a large combination cottage has been built near the mines for their accommodation.

The Central Florida Company is filling a 500-ton order for Ahrenz & Co., of Ocala. This lot averages more than 79 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime and is very low in iron and alumina. This superior quality of the rock, which averages about 4 per cent. higher in phosphate of lime than other Anthony rock has analyzed, is attributed to the hot-air method of drying employed. Most of the Anthony companies kiln-dry their rock.

The new phosphate washer and disintegrator which is now being constructed at the South Florida Machine Works at Orlando for the Foote Chemical Phosphate Co. has just been put together. It was cast in oblong sectional blocks. It is an entirely new form of washer, and consists essentially of a hollow revolving cylinder studded on the inside with heavy conical projections so arranged as to work the phosphate forward. These projections will act as disintegrators in separating phosphate pebble from the adhering matrix. The cylinder contains many rows of large holes between the projections and is jacketed with steel-wire cloth of fine mesh. The water will be supplied by means of a perforated pipe extending through the centre of the cylinder. The machine is twenty-four feet long and forty-six inches in diameter. It will be supported by external wheels, on which it will run. The starting of this machine is looked forward to with considerable interest by a number of phosphate men, as it may solve the problem of the economical mining of land pebble. Mr. Mayfield, the inventor of this washer and who has the contract for the erection of the Foote plant, expects to have the machinery ready to run by the 26th of April.

Deep-Lying Pebble Phosphates in Florida.

In his annual report for the calendar year ended December 31, 1892, the Florida State chemist, Norman Robinson, expresses belief in the existence of great deposits of pebble phosphates at a considerable depth. We quote from his report as follows:

"It may not be amiss to mention that the writer has good reason to believe that the superficial deposits of phosphates in Florida, vast and rich as they are known to be, are but a small proportion of the phosphate wealth of the State. Something like three years since the writer made and published the discovery that somewhere underneath the town of Orlando, in Orange county, there was a deep bed of pebble phosphate. The discovery was made in the casual examination of some mixed borings from an artesian well that was sunk in that place to the depth of four or five hundred feet. Nearly one-third of the mixed material sent to the writer proved to be identical in appearance, character and composition with the Peace creek pebble phosphate.

"As no data were then obtainable as to the exact depth at which this deposit occurred, the facts were published with the suggestion that there was a possibility that only a pocket of pebble phosphate had been reached, but that the more reasonable supposition was that a bed of pebble phosphate existed underlying that particular region, and whose extent and depth only subsequent investigation could disclose. Since then the evidence has been cumulative that this bed extends over a vast area.

"An artesian well recently bored at the ice factory in Orlando at a distance of about one-half mile from the first gave a good deal more definite information than the first. In the case of the second well I am informed that the bed of pebble phosphate was struck at a depth of about 125 feet, and proved to be about twenty-five feet in thickness. Nearly the same conditions were found at Winter Park and at Sanford, though I think in the latter town the bed was reached at a somewhat lower depth. I am advised that the same bed has been struck as far north as Palatka, and within the past week a gentleman who has recently been boring wells in Manatee county, in the extreme southern part of the State, informs me that in every instance he has passed through this same bed of pebble phosphate at a depth, I believe, of about 300 feet.

"The evidence, I think, therefore, more than justifies my conclusions, first pub-

lished three years since, and gives the world a reasonable assurance whenever these easily-worked surface deposits give out, if they ever do, that Florida still has a reserve bed of phosphate which is practically inexhaustible, which will be mined just as coal is mined, and which probably underlies from one-third to one-half of the State. Of course, it may be urged that we have as yet no proof of the existence of this bed except in the immediate vicinity of the borings that have revealed its presence, and that it is too early to generalize in a matter where many of the geological conditions are as yet imperfectly understood. While conceding the wisdom of caution in accepting the remarkable conclusions above indicated, the writer may be pardoned for assuming as a certain and ascertained fact in widely separated localities, and a reasonable probability in intermediate regions, the existence of this deep-lying and inexhaustible bed of pebble phosphate."

Phosphate Markets.

OFFICE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD,
BALTIMORE, March 30.

The general market for phosphate has ruled quiet, but a shade firmer under advices from Europe and producing points in South Carolina and Florida. At this period of the season there is very little demand from manufacturers of fertilizers, but from the present outlook the inquiry will commence earlier than usual. The arrivals of phosphate rock during the week were as follows: Schooners Susan B. Ray, from Bull river, S. C., with 650 tons; Lida J. Lewis with 850 tons, and Nellie Howlett with 845 tons, both from Charleston, S. C.; Fanny Reiche, from Coosaw, S. C., with 642 tons, and the Star of the Sea, from Tampa, Fla., with 1350 tons; total 4337 tons. In freights there are few charters reported. The schooner Emma C. Middleton was taken to load Ashley river, S. C., for Baltimore. The market closes with prices a shade firmer, as follows: Ashley river rock is quoted \$4.75, and Charleston \$5.00, and for future delivery \$3.75 to \$4.00 for 50 to 55 per cent. product. The market in Florida is decidedly firmer, with more activity reported, and at the close sales of large lots are reported for Europe at \$5.00 f. o. b. Tampa. Florida river pebble, 60 per cent. product, is quoted \$3.75 to \$4.00 f. o. b., and land pebble, 67 to 70 per cent. product, \$5.00 f. o. b.; Florida hard rock is firm at \$8.00 to \$8.50 f. o. b. Fernandina.

FERTILIZER INGREDIENTS.

For all desirable ingredients the market has ruled quiet this week. Stocks of blood, fish and tankage are in most cases very light. Manufacturers of fertilizers are fairly well supplied at the moment, but the Southern demand being over, prices are easier. We quote as follows: Blood, 2.75 to 2.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; tankage, 7 per cent. of ammonia and 20 per cent. bone, \$27.00 to \$30.00 per ton Baltimore; brimstone, best unmixed seconds and thirds, \$18.50 to \$20.00; nitrate of soda, 2½ cents per pound and 2.20 to arrive; ground bone, \$28.50 to \$31.00 per ton of 2000 pounds; dissolved South Carolina phosphate rock, \$11.50 to \$12.50 per ton in bags for car lots; dried fish in job lots, \$30.00 to \$32.00; ground, \$33.00 to \$34.00; wet and acidulated, \$18.50 to \$20.00; dissolved bone black and dissolved bone ash, 18 per cent., \$20.00 to \$22.00; kainit, \$11.50 to \$12.00 per ton of 2000 pounds in bags; muriate of potash, \$1.85 per 100 pounds for spot goods of 80 per cent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27.

The market continues unchanged, with a steady tone to business. The movement in land mining is not so large in volume as last year, but in river mining the tone is quite active. Values range about the same, and prompt business is generally the rule, as there is very little doing for future deliv-

ery, except at a higher range of values. The shipments from September 1, 1892, to March 1, 1893, were 108,351 tons, and for the corresponding period in 1892 the amount aggregated 81,660 tons, showing an increase of 26,691 tons. The shipments of phosphate rock during the past week to Northern ports were as follows: The schooner E. A. Baileys, for Newark, N. J., 600 tons; schooner Lida J. Lewis, for Baltimore, 830 tons; Rillie S. Derby, for Wilmington, Del., 600 tons, and the Maggie J. Lawrence, for Richmond, Va., with 550 tons. The market closed very steady, with prices unchanged. Crude phosphate rock is quoted \$3.75 to \$4.00 f. o. b., hot-air-dried \$4.75 to \$5.00 f. o. b., and ground rock \$7.50 f. o. b. in bags.

The comparative exports of crude phosphate rock and ground from the port of Charleston from September 1, 1892, to March 24, 1893, and for the same time in 1891, are as follows:

Destination.	1892-93.		1891-92.	
	Crude.	Ground	Crude.	Ground
Baltimore.....	23,010	.....	29,801	.....
Philadelphia.....	10,150	.....	10,256	.....
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.	3,179	.....	600	747
Barren Is., N. Y.	5,457	1,641	1,673	5,658
New York.....	1,319	.....	2,057	.....
Mantua creek.....	7,770	.....	12,557	.....
Richmond.....	4,993	.....	3,851	.....
Seaford, Del.....	600	.....	600	.....
Newton creek, N. J.	1,078	.....	1,078	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	665	.....	450	.....
Welsh Point.....	.....	.....	1,890	.....
Orient, L. I.....	.....	.....	1,890	.....
Other ports....	3,399	.....	2,490	300
Total exports.....	61,623	1,641	73,261	2,660
By railroads.....	175	.....	35,600	1,613
Foreign ports.....	175	.....	442	.....
Grand totals....	61,798	1,641	109,303	4,273

SHIPMENTS OF PHOSPHATE ROCK FROM THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, S. C., FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1891, 1892 AND 1893.

Domestic.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Crude.	Crude.	Crude.	Crude.	Crude.	Crude.
Baltimore.....	7,110	.....	3,796	.....	3,525	.....
Philadelphia.....	1,201	.....	2,938	.....	739	.....
New York.....	1,395	.....	825	.....	1,620	.....
Weymouth.....	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barren Island.....	1,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond, Va.....	1,890	.....	700	.....	.....	.....
Cartaret, N. J.....	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaford, Del.....	660	.....	1,650	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	295	.....	1,167	.....	2,82	.....
S. C. Railroad.....	1,325	.....	1,338	.....	1,989	.....
C. & S. Railroad.....	622	.....	1,497	.....	568	.....
Total.....	17,064	.....	13,911	.....	11,333	.....
Foreign.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	17,064	.....	13,961	.....	11,333	.....

FERTILIZER INGREDIENTS.

There has been a large volume of business in fertilizers since the first of September, 1892, perhaps the heaviest trade recorded. At the moment the market is very firm, with a good general demand, and holders firm in their views as to prices. November and December of 1892 sales were light, but so far during the current year there has been a large gain. Manufacturers find ingredients very scarce, especially blood, tankage, fish scrap, etc., and nearly every article entering into the manufacture of fertilizers is higher. The sales of fertilizers from September 1, 1892, to March 1, 1893, aggregated 222,218 tons, and for the corresponding period in 1891-92 they amounted to 143,025 tons, showing an increase of 79,193 tons.

The English Phosphate Market.

Messrs. Couper, Millar & Co., of London, Eng., in their circular of the 17th inst. give an interesting review of the fertilizer market of the United Kingdom. Of the general market they report as follows: "The main feature of the past four weeks has been the continuous rise in nitrogenous materials, which are now at a higher level than has been touched for several years. The demand from the United States still continues, and the shipments from Europe have cleared the markets of all available

stocks. The fine weather at home has also helped the upward movement by making the demand for fertilizers more active. Phosphates are slightly firmer, and it is reported from Florida that several companies have sold larger quantities of hard rock than they can deliver. South Carolina phosphate is offering at 6½d. per unit. Florida hard rock, 75 per cent., has been sold at 8½d. per unit for prompt shipment. River pebble, 60 to 65 per cent., steady at 7d. Land pebble, 70 per cent., none offering for Europe, but some important sales reported for the United States. Bone ash, bones and meal are nominal as to quotations, and the supply of the latter material will be short this year. Bone ash is quoted £3 to £3 5s., bones £4 to £4 2s. 6d. and bone meal scarce at £4 7s. 6d. for good quality. Sulphate of ammonia scarce and very firm at £12 12s. 6d. per ton; nitrate of soda steady at £9 17s. 6d. per ton in dock warehouse. In ammoniacal materials fish guano is scarce, and none available till end of May or early June; ground hoofs and horns are well sold forward, and dried blood not to be got."

Phosphate and Fertilizer Notes.

THE Camp Phosphate Co., successor to the Albion Mining & Manufacturing Co., has recently ordered from McLanahan & Stone, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., a duplicate of the patent steel log-washer now in use at their mines.

THE steamship Dingwall cleared from Fernandina on the 23d inst. with a cargo of phosphate rock for Geestemundi, Germany.

A LARGE party of Boston capitalists interested in the Massachusetts Phosphate Co. has been down this week inspecting the company's works at Acme, Fla., and laying out plans for future operations.

A VERY rich deposit of marl and phosphate rock has been discovered in the southern part of Richmond county, Ga. Capitalists will take the matter in hand, and, from the nature of the deposit, excellent results are likely to accrue from their investments.

THE Messrs. Rich, of Macon, Ga., have organized a new enterprise to be known as the Variety Works, which will be located in the building formerly occupied by the Ammons Cotton Chopper Co. Mr. George Rich is the chief promoter of the works, which will cost over \$50,000. The machinery has all been purchased, and is of the latest improved makes for the purposes desired. The articles to be manufactured at present will be wheels, wagons, furniture, spokes, hubs, tubs and all kinds of woodenware. There will be over 100 hands employed to operate the works, as it is intended to run at full capacity from the start.

A COMPANY has been organized at San Marcos, Texas, to build a cottonseed-oil mill with a capital of \$35,000; stock mostly taken by citizens of that town. The building committee is composed of the following citizens: Judge Wood, president; Thomas Johnson, secretary, and Mr. Woodall, treasurer. The other members of the committee are E. Northcraft, E. J. R. Green and H. Hardy. Messrs. Wood & Woodall will also put up a \$10,000 gin. The International & Great Northern Railroad have an engineer already engaged making surveys with a view of giving the new oil mill a switch.

A MEETING of the citizens of Runge, Texas, was held on the 24th inst. to discuss the question of erecting a cottonseed-oil mill. Several thousand dollars was subscribed and committees appointed to confer with oil-mill men in regard to cost of machinery, etc. The enterprise will doubtless be carried through, as those interested are financially able to make it a success.

COTTONSEED OIL.

This department is open for the full and free discussion of trade topics and practical questions, and contributions are invited from men who are identified with this industry. Items of news are always acceptable.

Cottonseed Oil in Holland.

ROTTERDAM, March 11.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

Since my last review, dated 4th inst., the directors of the warehouses have published the state of this article during February.

In my last review I stated that the stock of this article would amount to over 15,000 barrels. The official statistics are as follows:

GROSS WEIGHTS IN KILOS.		
	Rotterdam.	Amsterdam
Stock February 1.....	3,784,502	1448
Arrivals in February.....	913,593	...
Deliveries in February.....	1,429,570	950
Stock March 1.....	3,268,125	498

A barrel weighs gross 210 kilos; therefore the stock on March 1 amounted to about 15,300 barrels. This stock is still very important (the invisible supply in private warehouses and in manufacturers is also very large) and the merchants on this side do not want to buy from America in a good time.

The quotations of American oil have been somewhat easier, and a parcel of about 1000 barrels very choice oil has been sold at forty-seven cents ex warehouse. At this moment it would even be very difficult to obtain this price for a large quantity.

The steamer Rotterdam arrived here with 400 barrels cotton oil from Texas. The steamer Werkendam arrived on the 10th inst., but brought only 220 barrels here. A large parcel crude planters' oil has arrived from Marseilles.

Taking in consideration that the stock of oil is heavy in Holland and prices of other kinds of oil are moderate, it is not probable that prices will increase. Lard has been somewhat easier, and it is not impossible that we shall see somewhat lower prices for oil, but, on the other hand, it is not probable that we shall see much decline in prices this season.

G. W. SANCHES.

The Cottonseed-Oil Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

As concerns the cottonseed-oil market at New York, if the term dullness has been applicable to it at any period within the past two months, the last week has been emphatically so. Probably never before has there been so complete apathy in the general trading. There has not been enough done in the way of distributions of small lots to call the jobbers into the market for even light quantities, and everything has rested upon a nominal basis. It has been a fact quite prominent, however, that despite all of the inactivity in its prolonged character, no further radical decline or stampeding to sell has occurred in oil, although views over prices have been modified. The stand has been taken that oil statistically is in good shape, and that even with much less than the ordinary demand for it the prices would have hardly settled to the current basis. Hopes have been steadily entertained that the lull must pass over and that the question of demand must assume importance. At the extreme close it is gratifying to note that some life is being infused into tallow and also stearine; that the lard refiners are taking the latter article with a good deal of urgency, and have brought about a slight reaction in its price. This means that compound lard is once more looking up in trading, prospectively and actually, and we have heard of more orders received at this market and at the West from the other side than for some

time, although the trading in it cannot by any means be called active.

All that is required to straighten the position of oil is an average amount of business in compound lard, and, after an unexampled dull week, its coming up at the extreme close to signs of animation starts encouragement.

The stocks of prime crude here are very moderate, and there is no trouble to sustain a 45-cent price, while there is some disposition at the close to ask a little more money for it. The mills are not holding much prime crude at their home centres, while their general holdings, including yellow, are very moderate, with here and there a full lot, but not considered oppressive. There is more of a disposition shown to await the future, although now and then the desire is shown to realize on holdings here for Southern account. Prime yellow was sold in one instance here for fifty cents, but no more was to be had at that price, with fifty cents bid and fifty-two cents asked, although there are several lots here that could not be had even at the outside price. Prime white has had hardly any demand from exporters, although its price has fallen to fifty-eight cents.

To show some of the conditions of goods that work along with oil, it may be mentioned that tallow dropped to five and a-half cents, but at the close has become rather active at that, while also stearine, which sold as low as seven and a-quarter cents, is now at seven and a-half cents, and is being taken up briskly. Compound lard went off to eight cents, its lowest price under the late dullness, but is gradually hardening from that, all of which points to better conditions for business in oil. Off grades of crude oil are relatively much lower than usual with the prime grade, because of the difficulty in selling to soap-makers, who are getting other goods at easy rates; there are sellers of this class of stock at thirty-seven cents, and we doubt if sales could be made at above thirty-five cents.

We do not consider the outlook an encouraging one for the balance of the season, although prices may again improve temporarily.

HOPKINS, DWIGHT & CO.

Rushing Cotton-Oil Mills in Texas.

Mr. Winfield Scott, who is very largely interested in cottonseed oil and cattle-farming in Texas, is quoted as follows by the Galveston News:

"It looks like there will be a mill wherever there is a ginnhouse in Texas," said Mr. Scott. "There will be at least fifty mills erected this year. They are going up or in contemplation at Waco, Cleburne, Grandview, Brownwood, Dublin, McKinney, Alvarado, Waxahatchie, Bowie, Fort Worth, Sherman, Cameron, Temple, Ennis, Mexia, Italy, Abilene, San Marcos, Taylor, Tyler, Kyle, Kaufman and Groesbeck that I can think of, and a whole lot of places I cannot think of. You never saw anything in your life like this scramble in Texas to build mills. I talked to a mill-machinery man the other day and he told me his firm had orders away ahead for everything they can turn out."

Mr. Scott was asked as to the increase in the number of cotton-meal-fed cattle this year. He said:

"Last year the cattle-raisers fed 250,000 cattle on cottonseed meal, which was a tremendous increase over the previous year. I believe the number of meal-fed cattle in Texas this year will foot up to 500,000. The stockmen are waking up to the fact that cottonseed meal is the very best and cheapest feedstuff obtainable. Practical results have demonstrated that it is preferable to almost anything else, and cattle-raisers are using it now without any reserve. There will soon be enough meal to feed nearly all the cattle, and then you will see it come into general use. A large number of progressive cattlemen would have

been feeding meal before this, but they were located a long way from the mills and could not easily obtain a supply. Now that mills are going up in every part of the State and the meal product will be greatly increased, the meal will be more generally used, and this is as it should be."

An Oil Mill for Velasco.

Contract has been closed at Velasco, Texas, for the erection of a \$150,000 cottonseed-oil mill and work on it will be commenced at once. The building is to be built of brick, 400 by 600 feet in size, and will be equipped with the latest improved machinery of 100 tons capacity daily. Messrs. Jens Moller, R. L. Heflin, J. S. Price, James Betts and others are interested.

Cottonseed-Oil Notes.

On the 18th inst. a meeting was held in Seguin, Texas, immediately after the adjournment of the Guadalupe Stock and Fair Association Convention, to consider a proposition to build a cottonseed-oil mill. The proposition was favorably received, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions and report at a future meeting.

THE Bryan Cottonseed-Oil Mill Co. at Bryan, Texas, have the work of constructing their plant well under way. There are about thirty hands working on the plant, which will soon be completed. The Houston & Texas Central people are now busily engaged in laying track to the oil-mill site.

THE cottonseed-oil mill will be built at Roanoke, Ala., without delay. The Munger machinery and outfit have been purchased, having a capacity for ginning twenty-five to thirty bales a day. The cottonseed-oil mill will be ready for business by the opening of the next cotton season.

THE market in New Orleans for cottonseed products is steady, and during the past week prices in receivers' hands have ruled as follows: Cottonseed \$20.00 per ton of 2000 pounds delivered; cottonseed meal at depot \$23.50 to \$24.00 per short ton, and for export per long ton f. o. b. \$26.00 for current month; oil cake for export \$26.00 per long ton f. o. b.; crude cottonseed oil (at wholesale or for shipment) forty-five to forty-seven cents per gallon for strictly prime crude in barrels; prime refined in barrels sixty cents; cottonseed hulls twenty-five to thirty cents per 100 pounds delivered; linters, A five to five and one-quarter cents, B four to four and one-half cents, and C two and three-quarters to three cents.

A PROPOSITION has been made to the citizens of Gonzales, Texas, for the erection of a cottonseed-oil mill. The parties making the proposal agree to take \$15,000 worth of stock if the citizens will raise \$8500 additional. It is said the terms will be accepted and the enterprise secured.

THE erection of a mill for manufacturing cottonseed oil is contemplated at Gatesville, Texas.

THE Alabama Cotton Oil Co. has built at Demopolis, Ala., a building at a cost of about \$12,000, and will equip it with machinery for the manufacture of cottonseed oil. The plant will be ready for the next crop of seed.

THE Brenham Compress Oil & Manufacturing Co., of Brenham, Texas, has handled 15,508 tons of cottonseed since June 1, 1892, and have about 3000 tons now on hand. It has shipped 213 cars of cake, averaging 45,000 pounds to the car; seventy cars of oil, averaging 6000 gallons to the car, and has now about 80,000 gallons on hand. The capacity of the mill has been increased from fifty to eighty tons of seed a day, and a lot of new machinery has been added. It is proposed to run the mill to the middle of May, when it will shut down for improvements, to be ready for next season's business.

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BALTIMORE, MARCH 31, 1893.

THE New York office of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has been moved from No. 126 Liberty street to more convenient quarters in the new J. Munroe Taylor building, Nos. 39 and 41 Cortlandt street, Room No. 90. Mr. F. W. Rollins, who has represented the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD in New York for two years past, has resigned his position, and will be succeeded by Mr. H. W. Newton, for whom we bespeak a continuance of the favors that have been extended to our representative by our patrons in New York and vicinity.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made this week of the purchase of a large block of stock of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Co. by Mr. John H. Inman. The first announcement was to the effect that he had secured control of the company, but inasmuch as his purchase was only 25,000 shares of a par value of \$2,500,000, he has acquired only about one-eighth interest in the company. Coupled with the announcement of this purchase is the statement that Col. Nat Baxter would be made president of the company at the annual meeting, which will be held next Tuesday. Mr. De Bardeleben is said to be the seller of this large block of stock to Mr. Inman, but we do not anticipate that this transaction involves any change in the management or policy of the company. We do not believe that the return of Mr. Inman to active participation in the affairs of this company will in any manner increase public confidence in the concern. The unsavory record of Mr. Inman in the wreck of the Richmond Terminal's property is still too fresh in the public mind to make his name a strengthening influence to any large financial transactions.

Southern Industries that are Growing.

Our quarterly summary of new industrial enterprises in the South, which we publish this week, gives convincing proof

of the rapid recuperation of that section after the two years of depression into which it was plunged by the general crisis of 1890-91. The figures which we have carefully compiled and revised show that the number of industrial establishments of every kind is increasing rapidly, and that normal conditions of growth and progress are being restored. A glance at the tabular summary shows the direction in which the most rapid development is taking place, and gives a helpful hint to those who are seeking trade in the South. The woodworking industries, which embrace saw mills, planing mills and similar works, show 208 new establishments during the past three months, compared with 171 during the preceding quarter, an increase of thirty-seven. Mining and quarrying enterprises have attracted an unusual amount of attention, the number of new concerns having increased from forty-six to sixty-four in the past quarter. The most marked activity, however, is shown by three branches of industry, for which the South offers exceptional advantages, namely, cotton mills, cottonseed-oil mills and canning factories. Forty new textile mills have been organized since January 1, being twice as many as in the quarter preceding that date; the number of new cottonseed-oil mills has jumped from six to twenty-nine, and the number of new canning factories has increased from nine to twenty-six. These industries have been the most prosperous in the South during the past year, and the great interest that they are attracting is a good guide for those who are looking for opportunities in the South.

This increase in industrial activity in the South merits the attention of manufacturers of machinery adapted to the needs of the Southern trade, for these new mills which are springing up on every hand require a large amount of equipment of every character. A study of our detailed list presented in this issue will give many serviceable suggestions and indicates where and what business is available.

The Georgia Geological Survey

The removal of the State geologist of Georgia and his two assistants is a regrettable incident, and we are of the opinion that an injustice has been done to a competent geologist who enjoys the confidence of scientific men throughout the country.

From what we have been able to gather from the various accounts of this incident, the trouble seems to be directly traceable to political influences. Dr. J. W. Spencer, the chief geologist of Georgia, was appointed by the governor, and his two assistants were appointed by the State geological board. Dr. Spencer is regarded by his fellow scientists as a careful, conscientious and thoroughly competent worker in the geological field, but the two assistants, who were given to him by the State board, appear to have had little qualification beyond the political support which gave them their position. That there should be want of harmony between the chief geologist and two such assistants is not at all surprising, but that the State geological board should undertake to remedy this trouble by removing the entire survey seems to be rather a remarkable proceeding, and it savors altogether too strongly of political ma-

nipulation to reflect any credit upon the removing power.

Mr. E. T. Whatley, the assistant who who seems to be responsible for all of this trouble, is claimed to have secured his appointment upon an endorsement of his scientific qualification which was obtained under false pretenses, and his actions during his connection with the survey demonstrate very clearly his lack of qualifications for such a position. The most notorious incident in Mr. Whatley's work was his alleged discovery of diamonds in Hall county, which he announced with a great flourish before any notice of his alleged discovery was given to the chief geologist of the State. When Dr. Spencer became aware of the announcement that had been sent broadcast through the country he obtained from Mr. Whatley the diamonds which were said to have been discovered in Georgia, and he submitted them to Mr. Geo. F. Kunz, of New York, who is recognized as the highest authority on gems. Mr. Kunz unhesitatingly pronounced these diamonds to be of South African origin, thus proving that if the diamonds were found in Georgia the place of discovery had been salted. If there had been no other evidence of the incompetency of this assistant this incident in itself was a sufficient demonstration of the utter unsuitability of Mr. Whatley for any legitimate work upon the geological survey of Georgia.

The other assistant, Mr. C. C. Anderson, is said to be a civil engineer who had no knowledge of geology, and for whom there was no necessity in the work of the survey. Dr. Spencer, a competent and conscientious geologist, was hampered in his work by the imposition upon him of two such unqualified assistants, and there is little wonder that the results accomplished under such circumstances were not satisfactory. With two competent men to assist him, we have no doubt that Dr. Spencer would have satisfactorily done work that would have been of much value to the State; but so long as the element of political influence shall be permitted to interfere in this work to the extent of appointing entirely unqualified men, the money expended upon the geological survey of Georgia will be wasted.

In view of the circumstances that have been made public by the removal of the geologists, it seems to us that Dr. Spencer has been very unjustly treated, and has been made to suffer for faults that were not his.

A Significant Move in Immigration.

News comes from North Carolina that a committee sent by the Waldensian Church of northern Italy has been making a careful examination of a large tract of land in Burke county, North Carolina, which was contracted for by the officers of this church for the purpose of settlement by a Waldensian community from Italy. The acceptance of this property was conditioned upon the approval of this committee, and within the past week this committee has cabled to Italy its approval of the property and thus confirmed the contract for the purchase of this property. The tract of land contracted for includes about 10,000 or 12,000 acres in the eastern part of Burke county, lying on both sides of the

Western North Carolina Railroad and extending to within four miles of Morganton. A saw mill is already in operation upon the tract cutting timber from which houses will be built for the first colonists, who are expected to arrive in May. It is understood that these colonists intend to engage in grape-growing and other branches of agriculture. The announcement of the confirmation of this deal is of great importance and significance, for immigrants of this character are the greatest need of the South at the present time. This announcement, coming at the time when interest in immigration throughout the entire South is more earnest and determined than ever before, will have a very beneficial influence upon the efforts that are being made in many of the Southern States to induce the immigration of desirable foreigners and residents of the North and West into the South.

The question of immigration is being considered in a serious and determined manner by several of the Southern States, and there seems good reason to believe that some tangible and satisfactory results will follow the present agitation. There was a notable gathering a week ago in New Orleans at the State Immigration Convention, and the spirit manifested by the various speakers demonstrated the deep interest that is being taken in this question in Louisiana. The net result of that convention was the appointment of a committee to promote immigration and to lay hold upon visitors to the World's Fair for the purpose of inviting them to visit and view the South in person. Independent of this State movement definite work is being carried on by several of the smaller cities and towns in Louisiana. The people of Texas are bestirring themselves and setting in motion their machinery for gathering in new settlers. In Arkansas there is a well-defined interest in the question, which promises to develop into an active movement in the near future. In Georgia a number of public-spirited and energetic citizens have been stimulating immigration sentiment for several months past. On April 12th there will assemble in Richmond the Convention of Southern Governors, which has been called by Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, and the entire spirit of this gathering of Southern executives will be in accord with the prevailing sentiment in favor of inducing immigration.

This World's Fair year will be pre-eminently a fitting occasion for vigorous efforts in this work. It is a time for educational work for the spreading of information about the South among the foreigners who will visit these shores. It matters not whether the visitors to the World's Fair will include many probable immigrants, information imparted to these visitors will be carried back to their homes by them, and in some form or other it will reach a vast number of people whom the South needs and who have as great a necessity for the opportunities that the South offers. This is the year above all years for advertising the South in every manner known in the modern science of advertising. The World's Fair is the great opportunity of the South, and it must be used directly and indirectly in every possible manner and to the fullest extent. If this be done the South will profit immeasurably.

CORRESPONDENCE

City-Building in the Indiana Gas Belt.

ALEXANDRIA, IND., March 27.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

A construction company known as the Madison Glass Co. has been organized with a capital of \$50,000 to erect the immense buildings for the United Glass Co.'s works. This latter company, it will be remembered, has arranged to concentrate all of its vast interests here. It has eight factories at other points, and these will all be centred here, making this plant the largest glass works in the world. One of its tanks is now under construction, and the building is already up. This tank will be put into operation this summer with 500 men, and the other tanks will be constructed as rapidly as possible.

The following summary of industries at Alexandria shows the magnitude of the operations going on here:

	No. hands employed.
*De Pauw Plate Glass Works.....	450
Lippincott Lamp Chimney Works.....	375
Alexandria Window Glass Works.....	175
Neily Oar Works.....	22
Adams Lumber Co.	25
Branum Lumber Co. and mill.....	26
Hoover & Irish Lumber Co.	22
Hall Planing Mill.....	17
Gips & Mullen Carriage Works.....	6
Terre Haute Brewing Co.	5
Indiana Brick Co.	62
Alexandria Brick Co.	35
West Alexandria Brick & Tile Co.	35
Ward Brick Manufacturing Co.	15
Booth & Free Quarry.....	18
Nicosia Quarry.....	52
Mt. Vernon Quarry.....	18
Fairmount Milling Co.	14
Young Flour Mill Co.	15
Contractor on United Window Glass Works.....	100
Contractor on De Pauw Plate Glass Works—addition.....	262
Contractor on De Pauw Window Glass, Jar and Bottle Works.....	190
T. Brooks, well contractor.....	10
Fifteen building contractors.....	179
Five street contractors.....	85
Three gas and pipe contractors.....	14
Total.....	2227

*Works being quadrupled in size.

†Works about to be doubled in size.

There are now in course of erection and under contract to be built immediately the following plants:

	No. hands to be employed.
De Pauw Window Glass Works.....	900
De Pauw Bottles and Jar Works.....	200
De Pauw Plate Glass Works—enlargement of present plant.....	1000
New Albany Rail Mill.....	200
Wetherold Rolling Mill.....	300
Findlay Chain Works.....	250
Addition to Lippincott's Glass Works.....	200
United Glass Works.....	150
Minor industries.....	6000
Total.....	6000
Employed by works now in operation.....	2227
Grand total.....	8227

Even these figures, however, do not tell the full story, because most of these concerns will employ more hands than they are given credit for. These are the minimum figures. The New Albany Rail Mill, for instance, contracts to employ 2000 to 2500 men in twelve months, but it is only reported in this list to employ 1000, which is to be the minimum number with which it will start in August. In addition to the long list of enterprises, contracts are pending for many concerns, some of which will soon be closed, which will greatly increase the number of hands. This is city-building on a broader scale than has ever been seen in America before, and yet real estate is still held at prices such as prevail in small country towns. Good dwelling lots fifty feet front can be had at \$200 or \$250 up to \$500 and upwards, as there has been no boom and no effort made to advance prices. Very much higher prices must of necessity come this summer with the enormous influx of population now going on and the great building activity, but buyers can now literally get in on the ground floor. The Alexandria Company will offer liberal inducements to secure the building of dwellings, which are in great demand.

The city council has voted \$30,000 for building four additional school buildings, the rapid increase in population making this a necessity. New industrial enterprises are constantly being organized, the latest ones being a \$50,000 glass company,

a \$30,000 electric-light plant, a new electric street railway, etc.

Real Estate Activity in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

In your last issue, March 24, we are pleased to observe your kind notice of our firm as having negotiated the large deal on St. Charles avenue, and we return you many thanks for your courteous attention.

The purchasers are a wealthy St. Louis syndicate, headed by Geo. H. Blackwelder & Co. They propose to expend \$75,000 in embellishing before offering the lots for sale. They are so delighted with their purchase and so thoroughly satisfied with the future prosperity of New Orleans that they are seeking other investments here, and already have under favorable consideration the purchase of several other large tracts. There is no longer any doubt about the solidity of values in New Orleans, and the conditions now existing are the result of natural causes, and not those of artificial means.

The lumber trade is increasing constantly.

The grain business has developed into larger proportions. For instance, six years ago in the Panhandle of Texas there were only 25,000 acres planted in wheat. Every year since it has gained in acreage, until last year 600,000 acres were planted, and 1,000,000 this year, and every grain of it is shipped to New Orleans for export. Today there are 1,000,000 bushels of Texas oats on storage here awaiting shipment. It was the cereals that made St. Paul and Minneapolis, and that element of trade, added to the many others that we possess, will place New Orleans in the front ranks of commercial importance, where she justly belongs.

Then, too, New Orleans has grown to be quite a manufacturing city, and new industries are starting almost daily. We have just closed the purchase of thirty-three acres of land on the outskirts of the city for a Chicago firm, upon which will be erected a mammoth manufactory for cottonwood boxes, and will employ about 800 hands. No doubt other similar industries will follow, so that, with all these facts before us, we can't help but feel that the wave of prosperity has struck us at last. You may safely assure your many readers that capital invested here will not only be safe, but will enjoy quick and fair returns.

ROBINSON & UNDERWOOD.

Important Car Shops at Atlanta.

The Southern Iron Car Co. has broken ground at Atlanta, Ga., for the erection of a plant for repairing its cars, and which may eventually grow into car-construction works. The car company now owns about 9000 freight cars, most of which are now leased to Southern lines. Mr. E. C. Spalding, general manager of the concern, proposes to erect temporary structures now, to be followed by permanent buildings in the near future, and a full outfit of new machinery for repairing has already been purchased. About 100 men will be employed at the start, and this number will be gradually increased to 300. Heretofore the cars have been repaired by the railroad to which they were leased.

THE Florida Land & Improvement Co. has been recently organized at Tampa, Fla. R. W. Easley, of Tampa, in company with other capitalists, has perfected its organization, and articles of incorporation will be filed with the secretary of state and a charter applied for. The principal place of business is Tampa, and the concern is capitalized at \$100,000. The object of the company is to buy and sell real estate, negotiate bonds and mortgages, etc. The president is R. W. Easley, and vice-president W. W. Trice. The position of secretary and treasurer has not yet been filled.

World's Fair Notes.

THE North Carolina committee on colonial exhibits for the Columbian Exposition has called upon all citizens in that State to lend their aid in furnishing portraits, glass, china, silver and historic documents as belonging to the colonial and revolutionary period.

THE Hon. Charles S. Morse, of Austin, Texas, and Col. R. B. Parrott met at Waco, Texas, on the 20th to consider matters relating to the Texas building at the World's Fair. These gentlemen authorize the statement that the building will be completed in time for the opening. The following gentlemen have sent their checks: Col. C. P. Huntington for \$5000, and Mr. George Gould, \$5000; President Henry C. Rouse, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, for \$2000, payable to Mrs. Tobin, for Texas at the World's Fair. Five business-men of Waco have handed in checks for \$1000 each, and a few thousand dollars remain to be subscribed to defray incidental expenses of construction, etc.

THE Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, who was selected by the Maryland commissioners for the World's Fair and requested to prepare an exhibit of the Maryland coal fields, states that the coal display will be a feature of the exposition, and intends to make it a success. Models of the different methods of mining have been prepared and will be exhibited. The depths of vein and quality of coal will be shown by some of the largest blocks of bituminous coal ever mined, the George's Creek Coal & Iron Co. having cut a column twelve feet nine inches high and four feet square from their mines at Lonconing. The Consolidation Coal Co. will be represented by a handsome shaft thirteen feet ten inches in height and four feet wide. The Maryland Coal Co. has promised an exhibit of its coal vein.

THE final meeting of the West Virginia World's Fair board was held at Parkersburg on the 24th inst. at the office of the president, W. N. Chancellor. The members of the board present were Messrs. John S. Naylor, of Wheeling; Sidney Haymond, of Clarksburg, and George M. Bowers, of Martinsburg. The report of the president was read and discussed, and several minor matters were disposed of. The office of the president will be moved to Chicago, where it will be open and ready for business on April 15. All the exhibits which have accumulated here will be shipped to Chicago this week. The Norfolk & Western Railroad coal and iron exhibits were shipped on the 24th. The exhibits from the Elk Garden and Monongahela mines have also gone forward.

GOVERNOR TILLMAN has written to Senator Smythe authorizing the use for the phosphate exhibition at Chicago of such part of the South Carolina exhibit that is now at the Augusta Exposition.

MR. E. L. ROCHE had a consultation with the phosphate men of Charleston, S. C., last week in relation to the phosphate exhibit to be made at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Great progress is being made in collecting specimens and making other final arrangements for the proposed exhibit.

THE complete World's Fair exhibit of the Johns Hopkins University was shown to a number of the university students on Monday last in Levering Hall. The principal features of the exhibit were described by President Gillman—illustrations from publications by the university and from important writings of Professors Brooks, Bloomfield, Clarke, Williams, Haupt, J. Rendel Harris, A. T. Bruce, Billings and other members of the faculty. A central feature of the Chicago display will be a series of photographs and machines showing the discoveries of Professor Rowland in physics. The original model of a dynamo-electric

machine made by the Professor in 1869 will also be shown.

THE several committees appointed by President E. B. Carroll, of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, to assist in getting up a cotton exhibit for the World's Fair at Chicago, are actively at work. The samples of cotton are being prepared very carefully and will include every style and class handled in the Memphis market, including uplands, rivers, benders, extra benders and all grades of long and short-staple, tinges, stains, off-colors, linters and relinters, and boll cracks. The samples represent 150 boxes, each of which will contain nine samples, and will be shipped to Chicago in about two weeks. Several premium bales and a bale of Sea Island cotton will also be shipped.

THE committee appointed by the rice men of New Orleans to take charge of the exhibits to be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago have practically completed their labors. The design committee have accepted the plan of L. H. Lambert for the pagoda in which the exhibit will be displayed. It is to be strictly Japanese in design and decorations, and the roof is to be covered with rough rice in the sheaf. President Parker of the Board of Trade says the exhibit will be a success in every respect. Fifty thousand dollars will be expended in placing the affair in proper shape, and as much more as can be raised by popular subscription.

THE Baltimore Manual Training School's exhibit for the World's Fair will be shipped to Chicago on Saturday next in a special Baltimore & Ohio car. The exhibit will occupy thirty cases of various dimensions. Ten leather-bound volumes contain the literary work, which includes the results of studies in trigonometry, geometry, physics, algebra, history, chemistry, English rhetoric, physiology, bookkeeping, steam engineering and English literature. The mechanical display will be very attractive, and will consist of sheet-metal work, copper and brass cornice work, models and patterns of engines, a six horse-power vertical yacht engine and compound sixty-three horse-power engine and numerous articles of tinware and products of the blacksmith and carpenter shops. Lieut. John W. Saville, principal of the school, will have charge of the exhibit, and leaves for Chicago on the 10th inst.

THE Augusta Cotton & Compress Co. is the name of the new enterprise about to be started in Augusta. The old Foster & Doughty compress will be reorganized with increased capital and facilities and a general cotton business conducted. The following officers have been selected to look after the interests of the new concern, prominent among the business men of Augusta: President, Asbury Hull; manager, James P. Doughty; treasurer, P. Brooks Tobin, and secretary, L. L. Fleming.

A NEW plan for the reorganization of the Choctaw Railway Co. is being pushed in place of the one which fell through, the success of which will depend upon the ability of the stockholders to raise nearly three millions of new money. It proposes the organization of a construction company to complete the road, the capital to be \$5,000,000, of which \$2,250,000 will be subscribed by the creditors and \$2,750,000 will go to pay off the receivers' certificates and complete the road, which sum is to be raised outside.

AN agreement has been reached in the Texas railroad commission injunction issued some time ago by Judge McCormick, of the United States Court at Dallas, and under which the commission ceased its operations, that will facilitate the presentation of the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

RAILROAD NEWS.

[A complete record of all new railroad building in the South will be found in the Construction Department, on page 173.]

The Three Cs.

The sale of the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad, which is to take place on May 2, will be held at the United States courthouse in Charleston, S. C., with Daniel H. Chamberlain, of New York city, special master, in charge. The property will be sold as an entirety, embracing the interests of the road in the States of South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. No bid less than \$550,000 will be entertained, and the sale will be subject to the legal rights of the Finance Company of Philadelphia in the property. This company will in all probability be the purchaser of the property, with the intention of reorganizing the company on the plan published heretofore in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD and the completion of the enterprise as originally projected.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley.

A special meeting of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad Co. was held at Fayetteville, N. C., lately for the purpose of formally accepting the amendments to the charter of the company enacted by the last North Carolina legislature. They authorized the directors at their discretion to extend the company's line and consolidate or merge with any other company or companies in that or any other State. In case of any extension, provision is made for a new mortgage to secure bonds at 5 per cent. with which to retire the present bond issue. It is possible that some steps may be taken to extend the road from Mt. Airy, N. C., into Virginia to some point on the Norfolk & Western, with the view of reaching the coal fields of southwest Virginia. The company at present has a connection with the Norfolk & Western over the Winston-Salem division of that road, and is in communication through Hagerstown, Md., with the North and East.

Macon & Northern Receivership.

Under an order from Judge Speer, of the United States court at Macon, Ga., N. E. Harris, of that city, has been placed in charge of the Macon & Northern Railroad as temporary receiver. Receiver Comer, of the Georgia Central, who has lately managed the property, has been called upon to show cause on April 3 why the receivership of Mr. Harris should not be made permanent. Prior to July of last year Mr. Harris was the receiver of the road, but was displaced by J. H. Rucker, of Athens, Ga., by Judge Newnan, of the United States court at Atlanta, who acted as receiver for ten days, when Mr. Harris was reinstated by Judge Pardee. Subsequently Receiver Comer, of the Central, which, with the Richmond & Danville, endorsed the Macon & Northern bonds, took control, and now Receiver Harris for a third time takes charge. The appointment is the result of a bill filed in the United States court at Macon by the bondholders asking that the road be placed in the hands of other than those of Receiver Comer, because of the Central's default in the payment of interest on the bonds of the Macon & Northern. The road is 105 miles long and is bonded for \$2,200,000.

An East Texas Railroad Project.

There has been a movement under way for some time to secure the construction of a railroad that would traverse the dense timber forests and rich arable country comprised in the southeastern border counties of Texas and a few contiguous counties in Louisiana. Some preliminary work for an enterprise with this purpose in view was done in the latter part of 1892, the de-

sign being to build a railroad from the shore of Galveston bay, opposite the city of Galveston, to Alexandria, La., and running through the counties of Galveston, Jefferson, Jasper and Newton, in Texas, and Calcasieu, Vernon and Rapides in Louisiana. A company which proposes carrying out in part such a project has lately been incorporated under the name of the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City Railroad Co., with H. G. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., president; John H. Kirby, of Houston, Texas, vice-president; N. D. Silsbee, of Boston, Mass., treasurer, and W. C. Averill, of Beaumont, Texas, secretary. Messrs. Pratt, Kirby and Silsbee are large owners of timber lands in the counties through which the line will pass. The route as proposed at present is from Beaumont in a northern direction, with ultimate terminus at Kansas City, Mo.

The route traverses the celebrated longleaf pine forests of the Sabine river district, which, owing to want of railroad facilities, have not yet been depleted by lumbermen. In Jasper county it will open up large rock quarries, for which there is a ready market for building purposes. The promoters of the road expect to induce the building of a railroad from Bolivar Point, on Galveston bay, to Beaumont, with the view of making Galveston the distributing point for the extensive lumber development that will follow the consummation of their enterprise.

Railway Incomes.

The preliminary report on the income account of the railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1892, has just been issued. The report exhibits the income account of 462 roads operating a mileage of 128,349.99, which is less by about 37,000 miles the mileage usually reported to the commission. The average gross earnings per mile of road operated in 1892 was \$7400, in 1891 \$6801, in 1890 \$6725 and in 1889 \$6290, showing a continuous increase in the earning capacity of the railroad mileage, due largely to the general growth and development of the country. The average operating expenses per mile were in 1892 \$4937, in 1891 \$4538, in 1890 \$4425 and in 1889 \$4203, indicating that the steady expansion of business also brought additional requirements and necessitated increased expenditures.

The most significant fact in this summary is the large earnings of railways for 1892 as compared with the previous year. The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1892, estimated on the basis of actual earnings of the roads reporting, are \$1,222,711,698, being an increase of \$125,950,303 over the earnings of the previous year, or an increase of \$608 per mile of line operated. This shows an increase in excess of any year covered by the reports to the commission. It is doubtless due in large measure to the fact that during the fiscal year 1891 the railways were moving the poor crop of 1890, while during the fiscal year 1892 the relatively abundant crop of 1891 provided increased traffic. It is probable that the rate of increase is a little excessive, and that the estimated earnings for the entire railway system are a little too high, owing to the fact that the roads whose earnings are included in the compilation are on an average of a little higher grade than the roads whose earnings have been estimated.

Another pertinent fact disclosed is that the increase in revenue from freight service has been proportionally greater than the increase in revenue from passenger service. The estimated increase in passenger service for the year 1892 over the previous year is \$31,500,038, or \$247 per mile of line, as against an increase in revenue from freight service of \$91,506,671, or \$349 per mile of line; or, expressing this fact in the language of proportions, it is observed that the proportion of earnings from passenger service

to total service from operations is 29.81 per cent. for 1892, as against 30.37 per cent. for 1891, while for freight service this proportion is 68 per cent. in 1892, as against 67.45 per cent. in 1891.

The interesting question to the investor pertains, of course, to the ability of railways to make payments on capital invested, and, as operating expenses are the first lien on gross revenue, any change in the ratio of operating expenses and operating income is most significant. This percentage is commonly termed the coefficient of expenses. It appears that this coefficient is 66.63 per cent. for the year 1892 and 66.73 per cent. for the year 1891, which indicates that the increase in operating expenses did not quite equal the increase in gross earnings, or, putting the matter more directly, the increase in gross earnings for the year 1892 is 11.48 per cent. and the increase in operating expenses is 11.31 per cent. This is, indeed, a slight margin on which to figure out an increase in net earnings, but so broad is the basis of railway operations that it results in an increase of \$43,116,114 in net earnings from operation for the year 1892 over that of the year 1891. How much of this increase in net earnings will find its way into the pockets of those who furnish railway capital will depend largely on the policy of railway directors for individual roads.

Railroad Notes.

THE February statement of the Northern Central shows: Gross earnings, \$537,413, a decrease of \$38,630; operating expenses, \$388,326, a decrease of \$2335; net earnings, \$149,087, a decrease of \$36,295. The net earnings for the first two months of 1893 were \$258,563, against \$318,319 for the same months of 1892.

THE truck farmers of Charleston, S. C., and vicinity have applied to the interstate commerce commission for a general reduction in the perishable freight rates out of Charleston. The railroads interested in the truck and fruit business, including all the lines between Charleston and New York, will act in concert upon the hearing of the case, and the equal right of the railroads with the farmers for living prices will be upheld.

RECEIVER ALFRED ABELL, of the Waco & Northwestern, has filed a report with the United States court at Galveston, Texas, on the condition of that road. He suggests the renewing of the rolling stock, some track, roadbed and bridge repairs, and the rebuilding of a number of stations.

THE citizens of Columbus, Ga., through the city council and Board of Trade, are waging a fight for better facilities for passenger travel. The Georgia Central is charged with discriminating against the city.

S. C. HOGE, late superintendent of the Georgia Southern & Florida, has been appointed superintendent of the Macon & Northern by the new receiver of that road.

AN expenditure of \$500,000 has been made by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Co. in improving the Western & Atlantic Railroad, of which it is the lessee. It has built new shops at Atlanta, where 180 men are now employed, and has overhauled the entire roadbed between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

THE Superior Court of Sumter county, Ga., has granted S. H. Hawkins and T. Edward Hambleton, receivers of the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery, authority to issue receivers' certificates to an amount not exceeding \$146,000. They are to be applied to the payment of certain preferred creditors.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad was held at Wheeling, W. Va., on March 23. Wm. P. Hubbard, John McLure, Henry K. List, Joseph Speidel, Thos. D. Messler and James McCrea were

elected directors. The annual report covering the calendar year 1892 shows: Gross earnings \$293,109; operating expenses \$175,499; net earnings \$117,610.

Cumberland Coal Shipments.

The shipments of coal from the Cumberland region for the week ended March 25 and for the year to that date have been as follows:

Companies.	Week. Tons.	Year. Tons.
Borden Mining Co.....	8,559.18	68,365.18
Consolidation Coal Co.....	20,456.17	192,037.03
Union Mine.....	4,238.12	42,344.14
George's Creek Coal & Iron Co.....	6,769.08	79,822.17
Swanton Mine Co.....	.....	.....
Potomac Coal Co.....	2,751.18	29,145.02
Franklin Cons. Coal Co.....	1,976.10	16,933.00
Piedmont Cumb. Coal Co.....	9,905.03	8,590.06
Barton & George's Creek Valley Coal Co.....	3,407.05	45,361.08
Big Vein Coal Co.....	1,565.19	13,671.14
Anthony Mining Co.....	184.07	3,476.10
W. Va. C. & P. (Elk Garden Mines).....	7,536.02	70,360.04
Atlantic & George's Cr'k Coal Co.....	755.17	9,917.07
Davis Coal & Coke Co.....	1,798.00	17,997.00
Thomas Mine.....	1,564.16	23,311.18
Davis and Elkin Mine.....	1,123.11	20,322.04
Cumb. Coal Co. (Douglas Mine).....	1,035.00	10,710.00
Elk Garden Big Vein Mining Co.....	443.07	4,272.07
Hampshire Mine.....	1,028.00	12,688.17
Big Vein Coal Co.....	100.00	973.06
American Coal Co.....	8,823.11	66,953.05
Maryland Coal Co.....	6,611.11	49,574.09
New Central Coal Co.....	3,281.04	36,260.03
Total.....	84,163.16	.....
Previously.....	736,853.16	.....
Aggregate.....	821,017.12	821,017.12

COKE SHIPMENTS OVER WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG RAILWAY.

Companies.	Week. Tons.	Year. Tons.
Davis Coal & Coke Co.....	1,085.00	15,112.00
Thomas Coke Ovens.....	209.07	2,900.02
Cumberland Coal Co.....	350.60	4,213.00
Total for week.....	1,674.07	.....
Previously for year.....	20,550.15	.....
Year to date.....	22,225.02	22,225.02
Same period last year.....	14,948.05	.....

Standard Coal Co.'s Annual Meeting.

The stockholders of the Standard Coal Co., which owns and operates the mines at Brookwood and Milldale, Ala., held their annual meeting recently at the company's office at Brookwood. The report of the year's work showed satisfactory conditions, the company being out of debt and making money. The demand for the product of the mines more than keep pace with the constantly increasing output. The Brookwood mining property lies altogether in Tuscaloosa county, just beyond the Jefferson line, and is reached by a branch of the Mineral Railroad. The present output is about 700 tons per day. The old board of directors, consisting of Messrs. H. L. Einstein, T. T. Hillman, William Einstein, George L. Morris and E. Einstein, was re-elected. The directors subsequently met and re-elected the same officers, consisting of H. L. Einstein, president; William Einstein, vice-president, and F. M. Jackson, secretary-treasurer and manager.

Coal and Coke Notes.

THE exports of coal from the port of Norfolk, Va., from January 1, 1893, to March 23, 1893, inclusive, as cleared by William Lamb & Co., at Lambert's Point, is as follows: Foreign exports for week 383½ tons, and coastwise 30,513½ tons, making total of 34,352 tons, and the total amount to March 23, 1893, is 331,636 tons.

JOHN Y. JORDAN, president of the Elizabeth (Tenn.) Shoe Co., has purchased the entire plant of the Asheville Furniture & Lumber Co., situated near the old freight depot at Asheville, N. C. The price paid was \$25,000. Mr. Jordan has had all plans drawn for a modern building, and will remove the machinery to Elizabethton, as that location offers better railroad facilities and is near the hardwood timber section. The company will employ over 100 hands.

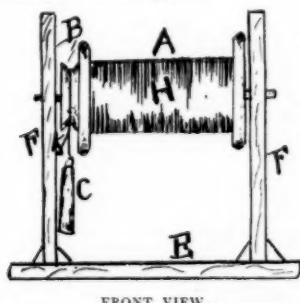
TEXTILES.

[A complete record of new textile enterprises in the South will be found in the Construction Department, on page 172.]

A Brake for Regulating Warping.

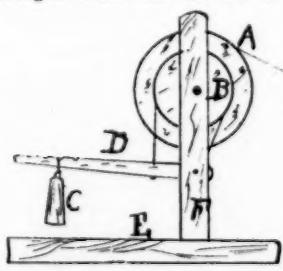
A gentleman who is connected with one of the largest wholesale dry goods, woolen cloth and carpet houses of New York city tells the writer that there are more "streaked" goods on the market now than ever before. Of course there are several ways of making streaked goods—the dye-stuffs may be poor, the warp or the filling yarns may be improperly handled, the number of picks per inch may have been changed during the process of weaving, the fulling operation may have been too severe, and there are a dozen other ways of producing streaks in the goods during their manufacture.

It has been proven that a certain percentage of streaks in textile cloths and carpets is the result of warping. The yarns have been delivered to the warp irregularly. Uneven warp yarns will invariably cause streaks in the finished goods. A well-known warp-dressing overseer has recently invented a means by which the trouble is done away with. This man has been connected with the dressing department of a Western cotton mill for more than fifteen years. His name is Patrick Brennan. He is a practical man, and hence the device has been invented on practical principles. Here is a front view of the device for preventing streaks in cotton and other woven goods.



FRONT VIEW.

In this drawing, which is reproduced direct from wooden working models sent to the writer, the letter A represents the spool; B is a grooved pulley attached to the side of the spool, as shown; C is a small weight which serves as a friction on the spool by a band which runs from the pin K around the grooved pulley B to the weight C; F F represent the uprights in which are the bearings for holding the spool; E is the stand upon which the uprights are fixed. In the common way of furnishing a brake for the spool a lever rests upon the yarn in the centre of the spool. The result is to often tear the yarn at H, and too often the friction is so uneven that the threads run into the warp irregularly, thus producing streaked goods when woven. In the next drawing is shown a side view of the device.



SIDE VIEW.

In this sketch A is the spool, B the grooved pulley, C the weight, D the lever upon which the weight is hung, E the stand and F one of the uprights. The threads of the spool run to the sections on the warping creel in the usual manner; the attendant has merely to adjust the weight C. It can be seen that the principle in itself is very

simple. The band, which is attached to the pin K and runs around the pulley B, does all the regulating of the tension. This manner of friction does not come in contact with the yarn. It has nothing to do with that, but is independent and hence positive.

A Cotton Mill for Roanoke, Va.

A mass-meeting was held in the Academy of Music in Roanoke, Va., on Tuesday evening last, to consider the proposition extended to the city by Capt. J. C. Henry, H. B. Woodruff, J. D. Lazell and others to build a cotton mill. The meeting was called to order by President W. E. Deaton, of the Board of Trade, and Secretary Anderson proceeded to read the proposition. Mr. Deaton addressed the meeting and showed the advantages which would accrue to Roanoke from the new industry. Messrs. Watts, Cooke, Johnson and others made addresses, dwelling particularly on the advantages to the city of a cotton mill such as proposed. A vote was taken which was unanimous in favor of a subscription being taken for \$50,000 worth of stock in the company. The question of building a cotton mill was first mentioned in September last, and on January 5, 1893, a company was chartered with Captain Henry as president, with an authorized stock of \$300,000, the purpose being to erect and operate a cotton mill of 10,000 spindles in the city of Roanoke. To construct such a mill will require a capital of \$250,000. Of this amount Captain Henry is willing to subscribe personally or raise among his friends \$50,000, and H. G. Woodruff, of New York, will raise \$100,000. J. D. Lazell has received assurances from Northern capitalists that they will take \$50,000 stock if the people of Roanoke will raise the balance of \$50,000. The proposition was of such a liberal character that the citizens will take advantage at once of the terms proposed.

Southern Textile Notes.

THE Kershaw Manufacturing Co.'s new \$250,000 cotton factory at Camden, S. C., is rapidly nearing completion, and the spindles will soon be in operation.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the organization of a company to erect a cotton factory at Walterboro, S. C. A subscription list has been started, and over \$20,000 was obtained in Walterboro. The success of the undertaking is very likely.

ENDEAVORS are being made to organize a company to establish a knitting mill at Tuscaloosa, Ala. It is proposed to have a plant giving employment to forty hands.

AT Jasper, Ala., a cotton-mill company may be organized in the near future. Capt. Jno. B. Shields is interested in the project and is working for its success.

MR. B. F. GAMBRILL, of New York, has made the citizens of Birmingham, Ala., a proposition for the erection of a cotton factory at Smithfield, a suburb of Birmingham. Mr. Gambrill proposed a stock of \$300,000, of which \$250,000 is to be used in erecting the plant, leaving \$50,000 for working capital. The plan is for a building three stories high, 320 by 100 feet in size, with a capacity of 6000 bales of cotton, producing 4,200,000 yards of cloth. Dr. Smith has donated a site for the plant and \$10,000.

IT is said that Mr. C. W. Ingram contemplates the erection of a cotton factory at Cheraw, S. C. Mr. Ingram owns a fine water-power at Cheraw which, it is said, will run a 5000-spindle mill.

THE Mountain Island (N. C.) Manufacturing Co. is operating its plant day and night. Mr. W. T. Jordan, superintendent and manager, reports that business is exceptionally good.

IT is very probable that a stock company, to be known as the Pollocksville Cotton Mill Co., will be organized to erect a

cotton factory at Pollocksville, N. C., so we are informed by Mr. H. Agnew Chadwick of that place.

THE new cotton-mill company at Gastonia, N. C., has obtained its charter under the name of the Windsor Cotton Mills with J. H. Craig, G. W. Ragan, T. C. Pegram, E. L. Glenn, C. E. Adams, J. L. Falls and George A. Gray as incorporators. The capital stock is \$50,000, with privilege of increasing to \$150,000.

R. M. OATES, JR., proprietor of the Myron Hosiery Mills at Charlotte, N. C., has recently built an addition to his dyeing room, giving that department an increased capacity of 500 dozen pairs of stockings per day.

THE McCall (S. C.) Manufacturing Co. has filed a notice of the increase of its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

IT is rumored that a 5000-spindle cotton factory to cost \$75,000 will be erected at Matthews, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. It is said that the projectors of the plant have already purchased site.

THE matter of enlarging the Union Cotton Mills at La Fayette, Ga., is now under consideration, but has not been definitely determined. This plant is now operating 3500 spindles and 100 looms under the management of Mr. A. R. Steere, who is also president of the company.

THE Matthews Cotton Mills Co., of Selma, Ala., manufacturers of sheetings, shirtings and drills, intend to put in twenty new Whitin Machine Co.'s 36-inch looms at once. R. M. Nelson is president of the company and Jacob F. Schirmer superintendent of the mill. They are now operating 13,500 spindles and 285 looms.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 27.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

Since we last had this pleasure the decline has been a most serious one, brought about particularly, we think, by the large amount of information—semi-official, like that of Bradstreet's, and of a private character—predicting a large increase in the cotton acreage, and therefore, although a settlement of the cotton operatives' strike in England was effected last week, the takings by the spinners today were no larger than they have been for some time past, showing conclusively that a stock on hand and afloat of American for Liverpool on Friday last of 1,457,000, and with 850,000 bales at the ports in this country, in addition to the visible and invisible interior stocks, affords quite enough security against their paying higher prices for actual cotton for the next several months anyhow, and although there is much difference between the planting for a crop and growing and gathering of it, at the same time it is far safer to take the risk in that way than to burden themselves with large stocks and buying in anticipation of their wants, but simply using up their reserves.

Another reason that the spot demand is not larger in Liverpool is that during the continuance of the strike for nearly five months it meant in the aggregate large economies among the working people of dry goods and everything into which cotton enters in the manufacture, and their purchases were limited accordingly. This has created bad trade not only among the strikers most immediately affected, but through the laboring people in other occupations, who, although not striking, had to contribute out of their funds to the support of the cotton operatives. We are now brought face to face with the serious question, and that is one of actual cotton. We find today that middling at Liverpool is four and seven-eighths, or four and fifty-six-sixty-fourths, while May-June is 4.45, equivalent to thirty-three American points, while in this market middling is quoted at eight and seven-six-

teenths, or 8.44, while May is 8.22, or a discount of twenty-two points. In other words, with the low middling clause in Liverpool, no one is willing to buy today low middling on a basis of middling at forty-five-sixty-fourths for delivery to him one month hence; therefore, what hope is there for the spot holder on this side if the most representative spinners' market will not buy of the stock at their threshold?

It looks to us as though the pressure of cotton will be so great as to force the price considerably lower, because as yet there is nothing to make cotton in demand to an extent to relieve the weight of cotton anywhere, at least for the near future, or anyhow not until some evidence is given of a smaller production out of the next American crop than Europe and this country have so far been informed is the intention to plant for. This, however, will not be officially announced until the government makes its report on June 10. Of course, in the meantime bad planting season would assist in preventing not only a decline, but might assist in causing a good deal of an improvement, especially if prices should go much lower in the meantime.

ATWOOD VIOLETT & CO.

CLOSING PRICES OF COTTON FUTURES.

Months.	New Orleans, March 29	New York, March 29	Liverpool, March 29
March	8.10	8.33	4.41-64
April	8.14	8.33	4.41-64
May	8.24	8.39	4.42-64
June	8.32	8.54	4.44-64
July	8.39	8.54	4.45-64
August	8.40	8.58	4.46-64
September	8.50	8.53	4.44-64
October	8.26	8.50	4.42-64
November	8.26	8.51	4.43-64
December	8.28	8.54	4.44-64
January	....	....	....
February	....	Very steady.	Quiet and steady.

Cotton Market.

CLOSING PRICES OF SPOT COTTON.

Grade.	New Orleans, March 29	New York, March 29	Liverpool, March 29
Middling	8 3/4	8 5/8	4 15-16
Low middling	8 1-1/2	8 3-1/2	4 11-16
Good ordinary	7 3/4	7 1/2	4 9-16

Tone of market, Steady. Firmer. Moderate demand.

Texas Banking That Pays.

JNO. G. James, president of the newly-organized Panhandle Loan & Trust Co., of Austin, Texas, and the prime mover in numerous financial institutions in Texas, writes as follows in a recent letter: "I am well convinced that the very best line of investments in Texas is small-capital national banks at good county-seat towns. They usually have no competition, get high rates for money, make small loans well secured, know all about their patrons' affairs and conditions. They have as directors good, solid, safe business men, the best in the country, and are removed from 'booms' and speculative influences. Such banks all over Texas do well, and net 10 to 18 per cent., and are far safer and more profitable than the big-capital banks in our large Texas cities, most of which, I am sorry to say, in past three years have lost more money than they have made. I am sticking to the county bank, and any one at a fine county seat of a rich agricultural county should in a three years' run, if well handled, be able then to net 18 per cent. right along. If providence permits I expect to go on and put in five or six more such banks over in eastern Texas, where they are greatly needed and should be profitable, in counties in which there are now no banks at all."

DURING the week ended March 27 there were seven new national banks authorized to commence business in the country with an aggregate capital stock of \$550,000. The locations were as follows: Dublin, Texas, Tonawanda, N. Y., Morris, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Forest City, Iowa, Mount Pleasant, Pa., and South Milwaukee, Wis.

MECHANICAL.

Auger Machine with Upright Pug Mill.

The accompanying illustration of a new form of auger machine in combination with an upright pug mill for the manufacture of building, paving and fire-brick, land tile, fire-proofing, terra-cotta lumber, clay shingles, etc., will interest all users of clay-working machinery.

This style of machine is the result of long study and experimenting, and is manufactured exclusively by the Michigan Brick & Tile Machine Co., of Morenci, Mich. It has a capacity of from 50,000 to 70,000 brick per ten hours, and in construction it is massive and strong, being made entirely of the best steel and iron. Its general construction embraces many important and valuable features that are found in this machine alone.

The main frame, with all bearings, is cast solid. The tub or barrel is cast in two parts, each part being cast solid, and held together by a perpendicular flange instead of a horizontal one. This not only gives greater strength, but allows the use of a taper end to the tub and solid taper auger on the shaft, so that parties who prefer this style of machine for end-cut brick can at a small extra cost have a machine capable of doing the work of any taper end auger machine on the market.

This machine is fitted with compound gear cast from cut gear patterns, also safety-hinged nose piece, which is made extra long so that the dies can be moved out or in a distance of nearly six inches, thus giving a uniform pressure on all sizes or styles of work. The shafts are all of the best steel and the bearings extra long, being four diameters. The knives have keys cast solid. They are slipped on the shaft according to number, and need no further attention.



AUGER MACHINE WITH UPRIGHT PUG MILL.

The die used with this machine is the dry die, which will run many kinds of clay that it is impossible to run with other styles of dies; besides, it compresses the clay in the column more, giving a harder, cleaner and better brick than is possible by using a lubricating die.

One of the most important improvements to the line of auger machines manufactured by this company is the addition of the upright pug mill, which is fastened rigid and strong to the tub of the auger machine over the hopper opening.

The auger shaft to the "Eli" pug mill is furnished any length to suit the location and to place the pulleys and gear at sufficient height to be out of the way in handling the clay.

In operation the clay is fed into the pug mill, which is kept constantly full, thus giving eight feet of clay confined and under pressure, thoroughly pugging and mixing

the same before it reaches the die. The pug-mill knives force the clay down to the knives of the auger machine, where the course of the clay is changed and it is forced horizontally along through the tub and die on to the cutting table in a better pugged, mixed and more solid column than is possible where the pug mill is not used; by its use, also, the turning and back slip to the clay is positively overcome; at the same time it gives to the machine a strong steady feed, greatly increasing the capacity, and to a large extent overcoming the tendency of the clay to crack.

The manufacturers of this machine, the Michigan Brick & Tile Machine Co., Morenci, Mich., make a full line of auger machines, upright pug mills, horizontal conveyors, disintegrators, represses, patent curved-cut cutting tables for brick, tile tables and carriers, wheelbarrows, tile

scarcity of lumber, wooden shingles are now made of refuse stock that soon rots out, and their cost is higher than ever before known, while iron and steel, brought to the highest state of perfection, are selling so cheaply that their use for all building purposes is now a matter of economy.

Many persons who have not previously used corrugated iron are in doubt as to its durability and as to whether it is adapted to their particular needs. The Cincinnati Corrugating Co., P. O. Box T, Piqua, O., has issued a little pamphlet entitled "The Life of an Iron Roof, or How Long Will It Last," which gives full information to those contemplating the use of iron or steel for building purposes. It is sent free to anyone who asks for it.

AN important meeting of the board of directors of the Galveston Chamber of

Mobile Vegetable Exchange.

The Mobile Vegetable Exchange, lately organized, will open for the transaction of business on the 1st of April. The exchange has now over 140 members, and of these about 85 to 90 per cent. of the market gardeners and truck farmers are of Mobile county. It is incorporated under the State laws, is a co-operative organization and its intended objects are to raise the standard of the produce its members grow and handle by preventing dishonest packing, etc. The officers of the association are E. B. Denison, president; G. M. Mertz, vice-president; E. Warley, secretary, and R. A. Finch, treasurer. The district directors are as follows: First, L. R. George and Conrad Fletcher; second, J. P. Martin and John Weise; third, John Carlin and Louis Stein; fourth, S. F.

trucks, etc., and will be pleased to send catalogue and any information desired in regard to any of them if the writer mentions the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

The Life of an Iron Roof.

The remarkable growth of the iron-roofing industry is a subject of comment among those conversant with the facts. Ten years ago there were not over a dozen iron-roofing concerns in the country, where there are now hundreds. This rapid increase is due to the excellence and cheapness of iron for building material and its lasting and fire-proof qualities.

Corrugated iron for roofing and siding of buildings has been used to some extent for the past fifty years, but in the early days the excellent quality of shingles used and their comparative cheapness necessarily limited the use of iron. Today, however, all this is changed, as owing to the growing

Commerce was held on the 24th inst. The special order of business was the arranging for the convention of delegates from leading points in Texas, called to assemble on Monday, April 3d, for the purpose of formulating statistics concerning the commerce, transportation, climate, agricultural advantages, etc., of south Texas, which can be used for the general benefit of all the localities involved in advertising and bringing investors and tourists into the coast country. The secretary was instructed to issue invitations to all towns in south Texas to send delegates to Galveston on the 3d inst. The following committee was appointed to act in conjunction with him in arranging the preliminaries: H. B. Cullum, J. S. Montgomery, John A. Caplon, John Adriance, E. H. Porter, D. R. Beatty, T. W. Jackson, J. R. Myers and F. W. Teter.

Antone and George P. Reiley; fifth, James Kaser and V. Zimmer.

To Raise Pineapples on a Large Scale.

Messrs. Q. T. Smith, J. C. Horsfall, William Sugden and Quint Smith, Jr., of England, and H. Silliman, of Texas, after several years' negotiations, have succeeded in closing an extensive deal near St. Augustine, Fla. The deal includes an old Spanish grant known as the "Jupiter Island tract," about 12,000 acres on the island and nearly 3000 acres on the mainland, nearly all of which will be immediately prepared for pineapple-growing. The contracts have already been given out, and the work will begin at once. A desirable portion of the property is reserved for residences. The syndicate formed by these gentlemen is very strong financially and will manage the property itself.

LUMBER.

[A complete record of new mills and building operations in the South will be found in the Construction Department, on page 172.]

Lumber Directory.

Readers of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD who may be in the market for lumber of any description are recommended to the directory of Southern lumber manufacturers and dealers which appears among the advertising pages.

Wasteful Turpentine Orcharding.

By C. B. Warrand.

A Chicago paper some time ago claimed that the loss of timber in the South from the effects of boxing for turpentine amounted to 200,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and termed this destruction vandalism.

To tap the pines to produce naval stores, to be utilized for the many wants in the arts and industries, if it is done in a careful, methodical way, getting all the good the pine is capable of yielding, is certainly not vandalism, but the careless, slipshod way in which a great many operators carry on the business to gratify personal rapacity, at the expense of future generations, constitutes something very near akin to vandalism.

A pine tree properly boxed and attended is capable of producing crude gum for twelve or fifteen years, while, as a rule, the contracts for the rent of timber are only made for three years; after this the rent paid is very small, and the greater portion is abandoned or worked in a very careless and desultory way for a year or two longer.

Each tree large enough to be boxed is capable of receiving one or more boxes, according to its size. Experience has shown that overcrowding the boxes does not result in producing more crude gum, but causes the destruction of the timber. For instance, a tree which could stand one box well is nearly cut in two if two boxes are cut, and will blow down in the course of a year or two; the gum dripped from the two boxes will not be more than if one box only had been cut. While many operators are careful not to overbox their timber, still, as a rule, the timber is entirely too closely boxed, and it is computed that the loss of boxes within three years amounts to 40 per cent., often reaching 50 per cent., from trees being blown down and dying, being bled to death.

The real loss to timber, however, only commences when the lease of the operator expires. While the timber is under lease self-interest compels the operator to rake around the trees. This is never done by the owners of the land, and the first negro out coon-hunting will set the woods on fire, and the loss of timber is then terrible, amounting to much more than the loss occasioned by the actual turpentining process.

While the effect of bleeding a pine tree on the lumber is of no consequence itself, as the quality is not deteriorated, still the effect in the shape of wind-shakes is very considerable. A tree is provided by nature with sufficient wood for its support. Cutting boxes fourteen inches wide, seven inches deep and four inches from the back to the bark, capable of holding over one quart of liquid, just deprives the tree of so much needed support, and while it is not sufficient to actually blow a tree down during high winds, it has the effect to produce additional wind-shakes; hence the loss from shaky lumber on turpentine logs is very heavy, often amounting to 25 and even 30 per cent.

The timber is owned by individuals and is rented unconditionally to operators, and both can do as they please. There is no remedy for this immense destruction of timber, and in another score of years the Southern timber will be a thing of the past, while the production of a new growth will not be allowed from the fact that the land will be worked over and over again for tur-

pentine purposes. Reboxing or back-boxing is already done to some extent even now.

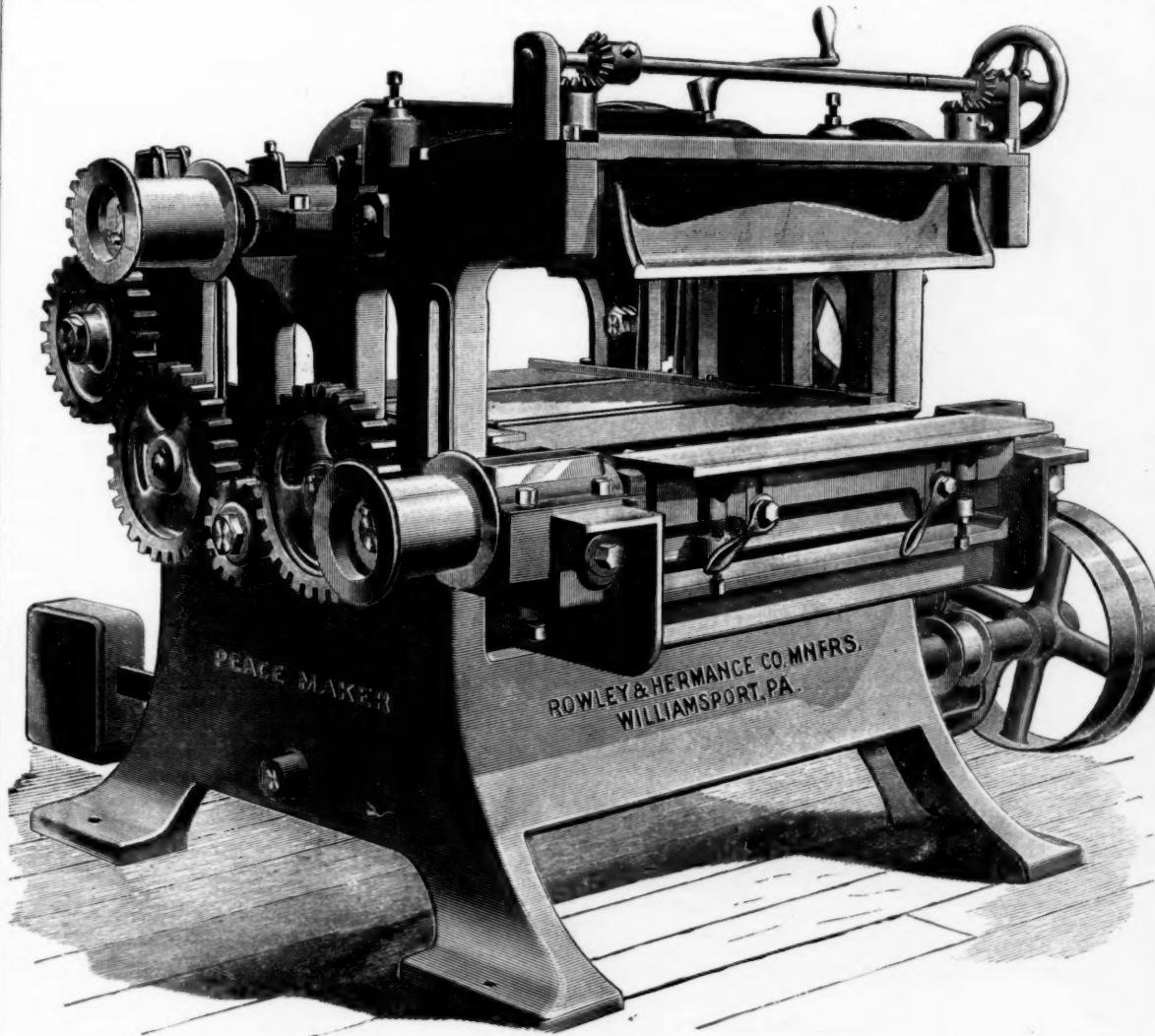
The turpentine operator who has from 100,000 to 1,000,000 boxes cut cannot stop producing at will; the timber must be worked or abandoned for good; hence no matter how low the prices are, it will have no immediate effect on the receipts. The operator has, however, a remedy for over-production. He can dig a pit of suitable size in the ground, curb and floor this pit well and empty his crude gum into the pit; when the pit is full it is covered with boards and ten or twelve inches of soil. In this way the crude gum can be kept for years without loss of turpentine or rosin or any risk from fire. Rosin was kept in this way for years in North Carolina during the late war, and the nucleus of some large fortunes can be traced to such crude gum, distilled directly after the war, bringing enormous prices.

of Hon. George A. Kelly, of Lake Charles, La. This timber was cut in Winn and Catahoula parishes, near the proposed line of the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf Railway, and will be exhibited in connection with the special exhibit car of J. B. Watkins through the North, and then sent to the World's Fair. The timber consists of fifteen pieces, all in sections two and one-half feet long, from green standing trees, and are of the following kinds and dimensions: Magnolia, four feet four inches; white oak, four feet six inches; magnolia, four feet seven inches; hickory, four feet, cut eighteen feet from the ground; beech, four feet, cut eighteen feet from the ground; sycamore, four feet; cherry, three feet four inches; holly, two feet two inches; red elm, three feet three inches; rosemary pine, five feet; honey locust, two feet; poplar, four feet six inches; red gum, four feet nine inches, and ash, five feet. In

this association is to improve the present method of doing business, the adoption of a standard classification and mutual support in sustaining prices. There was a second meeting held on the 16th inst. and permanent organization was effected. It was suggested that the association institute an advance of \$1.00 per thousand feet, which was reserved for further consideration. The retail dealers have effected a similar organization under the name of the Factory and Mill-Owners' Association, and it is expected that they will in every way support the movements of the wholesale men.

The "Peacemaker" Double Surfacer.

A new machine manufactured by the Rowley & Hermance Co., of Williamsport, Pa., is shown in the accompanying illustration. This is a heavy double surfacer which the makers have christened the



THE "PEACEMAKER" DOUBLE SURFACER.

The turpentine men are well organized, and if these societies would bind their members to pit a certain percentage, say 25 per cent., of the output of crude gum, good prices could be maintained at all times. This could easily be done if the operators would follow the suggestion made in a former article, to manufacture their dross into lamp-black, at little expense. The income from lamp-black would about balance the gum pitted.

Many turpentine operators are anxious to manufacture lamp-black, but hesitate to do so for fear that they cannot obtain a market for the same. The sources from which lamp-black can be obtained are few and the demand is large, as it is used for shoe blacking, printers' ink, paints and numerous other purposes.

Savannah, Ga.

Rare Specimens of Southern Timber.

A collection of rare specimens of timber has lately been cut under the supervision

addition to the above collection, Mr. Kelly will secure a specimen cut of cypress and walnut.

New Orleans Pine Men Organize.

On the 15th inst. the pine lumber millers of New Orleans met at the Mechanics, Dealers and Lumbermen's Exchange and went into temporary organization under the title of the Pine Lumber Manufacturers' Association of New Orleans. After a general discussion of matters of interest pertaining to the trade they elected the following officers: John Poitevant, of the Poitevant & Favre Lumber Co., president; A. Martin and E. F. Breckenridge, vice-presidents, and J. S. Otis, secretary and treasurer. The territory of the association includes, besides the New Orleans mills, all of the mills up to Hillsdale, Miss., on the Queen & Crescent Railroad; Bayou Chitto, on the Illinois Central Railroad; the mills of Madisonville, and some of the Handsboro (Miss.) firms. The purpose of

"Peacemaker." The machine is heavy, strong and compact, designed for doing smooth and rapid work in planing mills, jobbing shops, furniture factories, etc. It will take from one-eighth inch to eight inches in thickness and twenty-six inches in width.

The top and bottom heads are made of solid forged steel with long bearings of large diameter, and the top head is belted at both ends. The bed is very rigid, solidly ribbed under the cylinder and gibbed in the slides to take up lost motion, and by a new device can be quickly and securely clamped to the frame, making it as solid as the frame itself. The chip breaker and pressure bar are carefully fitted. The chip breaker rises and falls with the in-feeding roll; both work very close to the knives and are adjustable to the lumber independently of each other and the feed rolls. The feed works are very strong and the gearing extra heavy. The rolls are set as close to the cylinder as possible and are all

driven. The gears are made from iron cut patterns, and all adjustable gears are bushed with brass and travel together so as to be in uniform mesh and not ride on the points of the teeth, making a very positive and powerful feed.

The upper in-feeding roll is fluted and weighted and adjustable for light or heavy cut. The feed is started or stopped by belt tightener placed convenient to the operator. The under head is adjustable for variation of cut and is easy of access. The pressure bar over the under head raises and lowers by hand wheel; either end of it, however, can be raised or lowered independently. It has two rates of feed—forty-five and sixty-four lineal feet per minute. The weight is 2700 pounds. This planer is built either double or single as required. The countershaft has tight and loose pulleys ten inches diameter by six inches face, which should run 900 revolutions per minute.

upper wheel to the length of the saw and produces any degree of tension required. The loose pulleys are self-oiling. The machine is provided with a non-friction band-saw guide which has proved a great success.

The saw can be inclined from naught to forty-five degrees by turning a single hand-wheel, it being unnecessary even to clamp the parts in place, as all remain locked in any position. When a varying bevel is desired, as for ship work, it can be produced by turning the hand-wheel while the work is being fed to the saw.

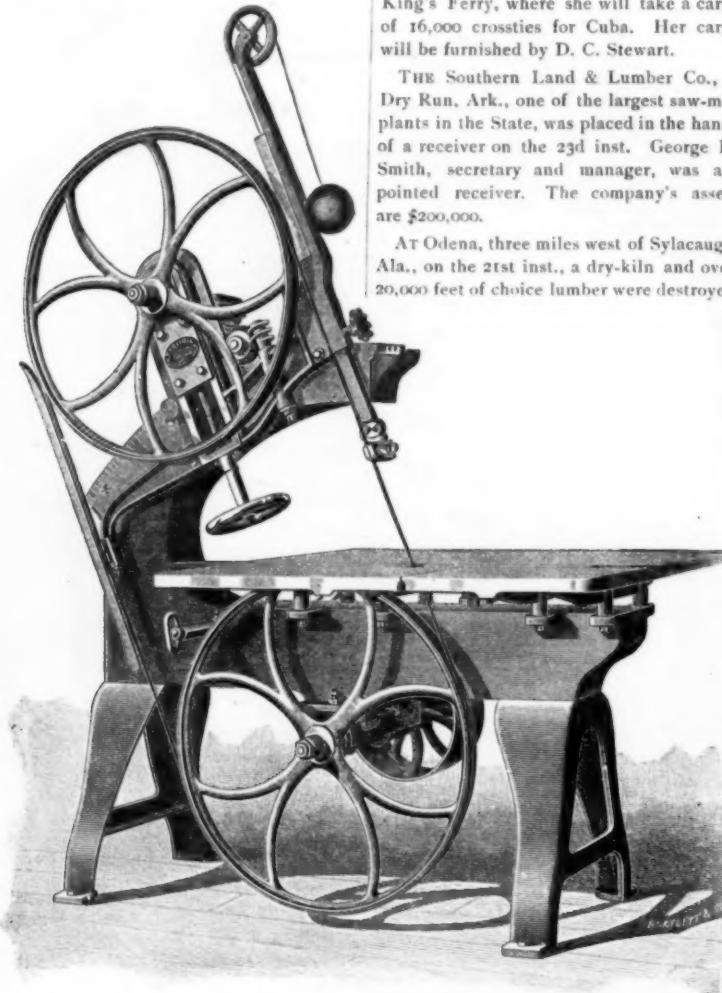
The table is of iron. When used for heavy work, such as ship timbers, the table is provided with rollers. The wheels are forty inches in diameter and the sawing space is sixteen inches high.

Southern Lumber Notes.

THE steamship South Portland arrived at Fernandina, Fla., last week and left for King's Ferry, where she will take a cargo of 16,000 crossties for Cuba. Her cargo will be furnished by D. C. Stewart.

THE Southern Land & Lumber Co., of Dry Run, Ark., one of the largest saw-mill plants in the State, was placed in the hands of a receiver on the 23d inst. George D. Smith, secretary and manager, was appointed receiver. The company's assets are \$200,000.

AT Odena, three miles west of Sylacauga, Ala., on the 21st inst., a dry-kiln and over 20,000 feet of choice lumber were destroyed



ADJUSTABLE BEVEL BAND-SAW MACHINE.

Adjustable Bevel Band-Saw Machine.

The accompanying illustration shows an adjustable bevel band-saw machine built by P. Prybil, 508 to 520 West Forty-first street, New York, who states that they are used largely by coffin-makers, shipbuilders, pattern shops and chair factories. The cut represents a right-handed machine, designed to avoid the difficulties encountered in holding and guiding work on inclined tables. It has a tubular or hollow body, combining great strength with moderate weight. The wheels are covered with rubber, vulcanized upon them, and not liable to come off, as it is when cemented on. The upper wheel can be angled while in motion and from the front of the machine. The tension of the saw is maintained by a rubber spring, which is superior to a weight in its ability to yield instantly when a chip gets between saw and wheel and in not needing separate adjustments.

Whenever any change of saw is made one and the same movement adjusts the

by fire. They were the property of O. T. Grimes.

A CHARTER has been granted to the Brown Lumber Co., of Charleston, S. C., with a capital stock of \$10,000. Messrs. V. C. Brown and Jno. C. Mallard are the incorporators, and they propose doing a general lumber business.

MRS. J. E. BROWSE, of Mannington, W. Va., has ordered 500,000 feet of poplar lumber from Lunn & Hawkins, of Volcano, and intends to ship it to Europe. About 200,000 feet have already been delivered at Petroleum Station, and a large number of men are at work getting out the remainder.

THE secretary of state for South Carolina has issued a commission to the Black Land & Lumber Co., of Hartsville, S. C. The incorporators are J. M. Bairhead, J. B. Morrison and H. T. Morrison, all of Berkeley county. The company's principal place of business will be Hartsville. The object is to clear up and make Black creek navigable and do a general lumber busi-

ness. The capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of \$100 each, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000.

CONTRACT has been closed with A. G. Cottingham, of Maxton, N. C., for 400,000 feet of lumber for the new cotton mill building at Statesville.

MR. A. GILMER, of Orange, Texas, has decided to rebuild his recently burned saw mill at that place, and will organize a joint stock company for that purpose.

A PARTY of Eastern capitalists have been in Ocala, Fla., for several days examining a large tract of fine cypress timber land owned by them on Lake Panasoffkee and the Withlacoochee river. They have decided to commence operations at once, and will ship their logs to the east coast to be manufactured or send them to the mouth of the river on the east coast. The parties interested will make this a big enterprise.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred at Sloan's mill, near Huntsville, Texas, on the 20th inst. Ninety thousand feet of lumber, dry-kilns and three railway cars were destroyed. There was no insurance.

THE Tate Lumber Co., of West Virginia, has purchased the Hagan tract of timber land near Hudson, W. Va. The property comprises about 800 acres.

E. D. EDMONDSON and Enos Johnson have purchased saw mill and timber rights on Tucker's creek, in Wirt county, W. Va., and will institute developments.

C. E. ELLIS, of Slabtown, W. Va., has purchased 300 acres of timber lands from Wm. H. Johnson and will build a tram-road to same.

A NEW town to be called Dawson City is being laid off on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Cherry Run, W. Va. The parties interested are completing arrangements for manufacturing furniture from hardwoods, which abound in large quantities in that section. They will also erect a saw mill and works for crushing limestone, which is also abundant there.

THE steamship Cherokee, from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York city, last week carried 100,000 feet of lumber included in its freight.

THE Old River Lumber Co., for the purpose of manufacturing lumber of all kinds, has filed articles of incorporation at New Orleans, La., with the following corporators: Chas. M. Greene, president; Jno. Brogan, vice-president; Wm. M. Rhodus, secretary-treasurer; J. D. Willis and R. W. Gregory. The capital stock is placed at \$100,000 in shares of \$100 each.

MESSRS. GATTS & GRAY, of Moundsville, W. Va., have located a new saw mill at Moundsville, W. Va., to cut bridge and framing timbers.

MESSRS. WM. E. ASHLEY, Frank Stonach, Jno. A. Mills, J. W. Barber and others have reorganized the old North Carolina Wagon Co. under the name of the Mills Manufacturing Co., and obtained charter for same. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000. They intend to make wagons for home trade and handles for export, and will soon put in new machinery for the latter purpose.

MESSRS. QUACKENBUSH, MOSELEY & CO., Gurley, Ala., will erect a saw mill two miles west of Gurley, Ala., on the Flint river. They will also start a mill near Larkinsville, and expect to cut several million feet of lumber per year.

A CHARTER has been granted the Acme Lumber & Manufacturing Co., of Houston, Texas, capital stock \$60,000. The board of directors are Sam Allen, H. F. MacGregor, T. J. Boyles, N. E. Appleby and Percy Allen.

AT Houston, Texas, on Saturday last, a contract was closed and papers duly signed for the erection at Houston Heights of a factory by the stave and spoke company. The company is composed of Messrs. Wm.

B. Remnik, Milton C. Barber and Emmett E. Dietrich, of Grand Rapids, Mich. The company will commence on April 1 the erection of a brick building of two stories, 50x100 feet, and an engine-room 36x40 feet of one story.

THE Tyler Car & Lumber Co., of Tyler, Texas, has just completed its big saw mill at Mitchell, on the Houston, East & West Texas Railway, and is now in full operation.

THE Lufkin Lumber Manufacturing Co., of Lufkin, Texas, has received its charter and the capital stock placed at \$25,000. The directors are W. H. Bonner, E. J. Mantooth, Calvin Mantooth, W. R. Beauchamp, W. G. Banon, B. F. Bonner and I. T. Maroney.

THE schooner Rio Grande cleared on Friday last from Fernandina with 93,000 feet of crossties and 137,000 feet of lumber amongst her other cargo.

THE Clawson Lumber Co., located at Clawson, Texas, on the Trinity & Southeastern Railway, capitalized at \$100,000, is the largest concern of the kind on this line of road. Its capacity is 75,000 feet per day, and its shipments are made to West Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Omaha and many other points.

THE Beaumont Lumber Co. has completed a new slab elevator, and after a shut-down to permit the improvement, started up again on the 19th inst.

THE Aldridge Lumber Co.'s mill at Rockland, Texas, is again running, after a shut-down caused by fire injuring the machinery.

ON account of the pressure for lumber some of the mills at Orange, Texas, are fitting up crews for a night force, and will run day and night.

IT is said that the meeting of the Texas Lumbermen's Association, to take place at Galveston on April 11, will be more largely attended than any other similar gathering in its history.

THE Alabama Coal Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., has added a new Power shingle machine to its mill, thus increasing its daily capacity to 75,000 shingles.

THE new woodworking plant erected at New Alexandria, Va., by the Deis Manufacturing Co. to replace the one recently burned has been completed and operations commenced. About sixty hands are at present employed.

MR. JOHN T. BURFORD, of Chattanooga, has purchased the Basket & Cordage Co.'s factory at Fort Payne, Ala., and will put same in operation in a few weeks. The old concern gave employment to 100 hands.

IT is stated that the Neoga Lumber Mills, of St. Augustine, Fla., have contracted with Mr. H. M. Flager to furnish 6,000,000 feet of Florida pine timber within the next two years.

MESSRS. ROBINSON & UNDERWOOD, of New Orleans, La., have closed the purchase of thirty-three acres of land on the outskirts of New Orleans for a Chicago firm, upon which will be erected a mammoth manufacture for cottonwood boxes. About 800 hands will be employed.

MESSRS. C. B. KELLY & CO. are making preparations to build a large saw mill at Newport, Ark.

THE Wilson Coal & Lumber Co., which ranks as one of the largest wholesale firms in that line in Atlanta, Ga., has recently invested in a large saw-mill plant in Alabama, and is now making a fine grade of rift flooring which it sells readily at a good figure.

Reliable Always.

Niersee & La Motte, architects and engineers, Columbia, S. C., write: "We find your journal of much service, and it gives early reliable information in building matters—more reliable than any we take as to projected buildings."

LUMBER MARKET REVIEWS.

Baltimore.

OFFICE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, BALTIMORE, March 30.

During the past week the movement in lumber at this port has been moderate in volume, and the general features of the market are not materially changed from those of a week ago. Commission men and others engaged in the lumber industry consider the outlook encouraging, and the prospects are for a decidedly active market during April and May. The receipts of North Carolina pine are not excessive, and present stocks are well assorted, being fully ample for the moderate demand. In air-dried lumber the tone is easy, but prices are not quotably lower. Several large lots aggregating nearly a million feet have been taken during the week at a shade below quoted figures. At the close prices are about steady under a reduction in stocks and light receipts. Box lumber is firm with a good demand, and at outside values, which are \$1.50 per thousand higher than for the corresponding date last year. Cypress is quiet and about steady at the late decline. There is a fair demand for hardwoods from the usual sources, and values are firm, with stocks somewhat broken for fancy woods. There is some business in white pine, and prices rule steady. Shingles are quiet and steady with a moderate inquiry, and receipts light. The planing mills in and around the city report only a moderate amount of business, with prices showing no improvement. Box factories are all busy, and report orders as very plentiful, with prices improved.

The following list represents the prices current at this date:

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PINE.		
5x4x10 and 12 No. 2, kiln dried.	\$17.00@	17 25
4x4x10 and 12 No. 1.	19.75@	20 25
4x4 narrow edge, No. 1, kiln dried.	17.25@	17 75
4x4 wide edge,	32.50@	
6x4x8, 10 and 12,	22.25@	23 50
4x4 No. 1 edge flooring, air dried.	16.00@	17 00
4x4 No. 2 edge flooring.	13.00@	14 00
4x4 No. 1 12-inch stock.	16.50@	17 50
4x4 No. 2 "	13.50@	14 50
4x4 edge box or rough wide	9.00@	
4x4 " (ordin'y widths)	8.50@	9 00
4x4 " (narrow)	8.00@	9 00
4x4x12 No. 2	10.50@	11 00
1/2 narrow edge.	6.00@	7 00
1/4 all widths.	8.00@	8 50
1/4 10x16 wide.	8.50@	9 50
Small joists, 2 1/2-12, 14 and 16 long.	8.50@	9 50
Large joists, 3-16 long and up.	10.00@	11 00
Scantlings, 2x3-16 and up.	10.00@	11 00
WHITE PINE.		
1st and 2d clear, 4x4, 5x4, 6x4 and 8x4.	47.50@	52 50
3d clear, 4x4, 5x4, 6x4 and 8x4.	43.50@	44 00
Good edge culls.	14.50@	15 50
Good stock.	17.00@	18 50
CYPRESS.		
4x4x6, No. 1.	20.00@	22 00
4x4x6, No. 2.	15.00@	17 00
4x4x6, 16 feet, fencing.	13.00@	14 00
4x4x6, rough.	9.00@	10 00
4x4 rough edge.	9.00@	10 00
4x4 edge, No. 1.	20.00@	21 00
4x4 " No. 2.	13.00@	14 00
HARDWOODS.		
Walnut.		
5/8, Nos. 1 and 2.	75.00@	100 00
4-4, Nos. 1 and 2.	90.00@	100 00
5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.	95.00@	110 00
Nos. 2 1/2, 3 and 4.	125.00@	130 00
Newell stuff, clear of heart.	125.00@	130 00
Culls.	30.00@	35 00
Oak.		
Cabinet, white and red, plain sawed and good 1 and 2, 8 in. and up, 12 to 16 feet long, 4x4.	35.00@	40 00
5x4 to 8x4.	35.00@	40 00
Quartered white, 1 and 2 quality, all figured, 6 in. and up wide, 4x4.	50.00@	53 50
Culls.	15.00@	15 00
Poplar.		
Nos. 1 and 2, 3/4.	22.00@	24 00
Nos. 5, 6 and 8-4.	27.50@	30 50
In yellow pine cargoes, log run stock.	12.00@	16 00
Culls.	12.00@	14 00
SHINGLES.		
Cypress, No. 1 hearts, sawed, 6x20.	7.50@	7 75
No. 1 saps, sawed, 6x20.	5.50@	6 00
No. 1 hearts, shaved, 6x20.	6.50@	7 00
No. 1 saps, shaved, 6x20.	5.00@	5 25
LATHS.		
White pine.	2.70@	2 75
Spruce.	2.50@	2 40
Cypress.	2.15@	2 20

Norfolk.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NORFOLK, VA., March 29.

There is every indication of a very large movement in lumber at this port, and during the past week the volume of business has been larger than usual. A number of vessels are in port and also many to arrive, all for lumber, and the indications are that the trade of April will be larger than any previous months. The demand for North Carolina pine continues very active and prices firm, with stocks on hand

barely ample for the demand. There is, however, a fair assortment of choice grades and dimensions, but as orders are numerous, the mills are kept busy keeping their contracts filled. The various milling sections throughout the State report a fair activity, and mills generally are well supplied with orders. Receipts of air-dried lumber are light, and arrivals are generally taken up readily at outside values. Box lumber is firm, with a good demand, and there is considerable business doing in spot as well as for future delivery. There is a very satisfactory business reported at all the planing mills, which are working up to their full capacity. Dressed stock is reported firm at full values.

Kiln-dried North Carolina pine lumber, o. b. vessel at this port is quoted as follows:

5x4 rift No. 1.	\$27.50@
5x4 rift No. 2.	16.00@
5x4x10 No. 1.	20.00@
5x4x12 No. 1.	20.50@
5x4x10 No. 2.	15.00@
5x4x12 No. 2.	16.00@
5x4 edge No. 1.	17.50@
5x4 edge No. 2.	13.50@
4x4 rift No. 1.	25.00@
4x4 rift No. 2.	15.00@
4x4x10 No. 1.	18.50@
4x4x12 No. 1.	19.50@
4x4x10 No. 2.	15.00@
4x4x12 No. 2.	15.00@
4x4 edge No. 3.	9.50@
5x4 edge No. 3.	10.50@
4x4x8, 10 and 12 culls or box.	9.00@
4x4x8 edge, cull or box.	8.50@

In carload lots \$1.00 additional per thousand Nos. 1 and 2, and fifty cents additional per thousand on No. 3 and box.

Charleston.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27.

There is a very steady tone to the lumber market of this section, and the industry is very promising both at home and throughout the milling section of the State. The mills report orders as very plenty, but prices are not in all cases satisfactory. There is a good demand for all well-manufactured lumber, and Northern ports seem to take the bulk of the exports at present. The foreign demand is light and there is very little inquiry either from United Kingdom or Continent. The exports for the week were 60,000 feet of lumber per steamer, and by schooners as follows: Abbie H. Gheen 250,000 feet and Edward F. Mansfield 576,000 feet, all to New York; the schooner Mary F. Godfrey took 335,000 feet to Philadelphia; total 1,221,000 feet. In the list of values there is no material change, and prices close steady as follows: Merchantable lumber is quoted \$14.00 to \$16.00 for city sawed and \$12.00 to \$14.00 for railroad; square and round timber \$9.00 to \$13.00 for railroad and \$8.00 to \$11.00 for raft; dock timber \$4.50 to \$6.50 and shipping \$8.50 to \$10.50. Shingles are very firm at \$5.00 to \$7.00.

EXPORTS OF LUMBER FROM CHARLESTON FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1892, TO MARCH 24, 1893.

Exported to	1892-'93. Feet.	1891-'92. Feet.
New York.	20,731,163	17,923,036
Boston.	634,740	
Philadelphia.	2,059,292	4,229,000
Baltimore.	340,000	752,978
Other United States ports	1,069,000	1,335,000
Total coastwise.	25,704,195	24,244,014
Great Britain.		
Palermo.		
France.		
West Indies.	1,542,595	1,664,360
South America.		177,000
Nova Scotia.		
Other foreign ports.		578,174
Total foreign.	1,542,595	2,419,474
Grand total.	27,246,791	26,663,398

Savannah.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SAVANNAH, GA., March 27.

Under better weather conditions the movement here in lumber and timber has been accelerated, and during the past week the market has shown considerable activity. There is a good demand from Northern ports, and prices are very steady for choice manufactured lumber. The reports from the interior of the State are very encouraging, and among all the milling sections the industry is on a firm basis. Most of the mills have a number of orders, and many

are behind in filling contracts. The clearances of lumber from this port for the past week were 1,262,000 feet, mostly for Northern ports. The exports since September 1, 1892, to date aggregate 68,960,320 feet of lumber, 3,726,000 shingles, 860,000 feet of crossties, 160,000 staves, 3220 bundles of laths, 2360 cases of cedar and 5154 cedar logs. In the list of values easy sizes are quoted \$11.50 to \$13.00, ordinary sizes \$12.00 to \$16.50, difficult \$14.00 to \$25.00 and flooring boards \$14.50 to \$22.00 per thousand feet. Freight rates are nominally firm without changes. To Buenos Ayres or Montevideo \$12.50, to Rio Janeiro \$15.00, and to Spanish and Mediterranean ports \$11.00 to \$11.50. Steamer rates to New York and Philadelphia \$7.00, to Boston \$8.00 and Baltimore \$5.50.

Pensacola.

[From our own Correspondent.]

PENSACOLA, FLA., March 27.

The market during the week has ruled quiet, and the volume of business has not been as large as usual. The shipments during the week have been mostly foreign, and aggregate about 5,100,000 feet of lumber and timber. There are a number of vessels in port awaiting cargoes, and the demand seems to be increasing for sawn timber. Stocks are ample for the demand, and quotations at the close of business today were unchanged from those of last week. Sawn timber is quoted on a basis of 11 1/2 cents for Choctawhatchie timber and 11 1/4 to 12 cents for Ferry Pass, according to average and quality. The business so far this year has been fair, and the exports of lumber and timber for January were 27,908,772 feet; for February, 23,847,440 feet, and for March to date, 27,784,300 feet, making a total to date of 73,540,212 feet. Lumber freights remain without change, and the market is nominal. Rates for large tonnage for United Kingdom and Continent are quoted £4 5s. to £4 7s. 6d., and for smaller vessels £4 10s. to £4 12s. 6d. Rates to River Plate are £12.00 to Buenos Ayres, and for Rio Janerio £14.00 to £14.50.

Mobile.

[From our own Correspondent.]

MOBILE, ALA., March 28.

The market for lumber and timber during the week has not been characterized by any increased volume of trade, and the general features are about the same as reported a week ago. Stocks are large, and the recent heavy rains will give a chance for operators to get timber to the mills, and it is likely the rise in the various streams will bring sufficient down for all immediate wants. The basis of quotations for this district under the new regulations is the Ferry Pass price, that is, eleven and three-quarters to twelve cents, according to average and quality. The demand from foreign ports is very fair, and also from Northern markets, while the list of values for manufactured lumber continues very firm. The exports of hewn timber since September 1, 1892, aggregate 1,268,055 cubic feet, and of sawn timber 162,477 cubic feet. The exports of lumber amount to about 47,000,000 feet. Everything relating to the lumber and timber industry of Mobile is in a very satisfactory condition, and business of every kind is transacted with more satisfaction under the new rule as to prices, grades and delivery. The retail business of this city is improving under an active demand from builders, and during this year a large amount of building will be projected. Reports from all milling sections are very encouraging, and mills generally are fully employed.

Beaumont.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, March 27.

The mills of Beaumont and east Texas are running to their full capacity, and prices are generally firm and hardening. The demand during the past week has not

been quite so brisk, but, nevertheless, orders are ample for the present. Bills are plenty, and there are large shipments of railway timber. The millmen of east Texas are taking quite an interest in the meeting which is to commence its sessions in Galveston on April 11. Lumbermen seem determined to encourage the construction of a railroad from Beaumont to Boliver Point, which will make Galveston the great distributing point for Texas lumber. The Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City Railroad, for which a charter has been filed in the office of the secretary of state in Austin, will extend northerly from Beaumont into the magnificent uncut timber lands of east Texas, and open up vast deposits of stone needed for the construction of the north jetty here. At Orange there has been no let-up in the activity among the lumber shippers this week. The activity among the yards is greater than usual, and the long string of cars at every mill each day shows that Orange intends to maintain her position as a point of shipment in this great lumber industry. The shipments by water are lighter than usual, due to the want of light-draft vessels. Heavy rains have fallen along the valley of the Sabine river, and a big rise is reported in the headwaters and the feeders emptying into it. In a few days the great cypress trees will begin to fall and start on their way to the shingle mills. At Westlake and Lake Charles, La., the same activity exists, and mills are all fully occupied. There is an excellent demand for all choice grades of manufactured lumber, and prices continue firm, as at nearly all points in the Southeastern milling section.

Birmingham Rolling Mill Removal.

The stockholders of the Birmingham Rolling Mill Co. met on the 21st inst. and re-elected the old board of directors, as follows: James G. Caldwell, W. W. Hite, Dr. Harvey, B. Dupont, George W. Norton and W. M. Pratt, all of Louisville, Ky. The question of moving the mill from Birmingham was brought up and discussed at length, after which it was referred to the board of directors with authority to take action. If the mill is to be moved the chances are that it will be taken to Louisville, Ky., where there is a steel mill which is understood to have offered the rolling-mill company an adjoining site free of charge. Mr. Caldwell was re-elected president and Mr. B. Dupont secretary.

Southern Iron Notes.

THE United States Car Co. at Anniston has obtained an order for 700 cars for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and will at once arrange to commence work on the contract.

MR. L. S. COLYER, manager of the Rome (Ga.) Iron Co.'s furnace, has made the Rome bondholders a proposition for the erection of a 60-ton furnace, and the latter are giving the matter considerable attention.

THE Roane Iron Co. is now building its new furnace at Rockwood, Tenn., and expects to build another.

THE Pulaski (Va.) furnace blew out for repairs last week. This plant has been in operation for five years, turning out 125 tons of pig iron daily, and has blown out only three times.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Charleston Grain Exporting & Importing Co. was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Charleston, S. C., on Friday last. The meeting was held for formally organizing the company, and the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Charles W. Towsley; treasurer, E. H. Frost; secretary, F. A. Maloney; executive board of control, G. Walter McIver, Charles W. Towsley and C. M. Ward.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

WE PUBLISH, every week, a list of every new factory, of whatever kind, projected anywhere in the South; every railroad undertaken, and every mining company organized. This information is always fresh, and, by enabling manufacturers to correspond with the projectors of such enterprises before their supplies of machinery have been purchased, is of great value. Manufacturers will find it to their interest to read this department carefully each week.

* Means machinery is wanted, particulars of which will be found in "Machinery Wanted" columns.

In correspondence relating to matters reported in this paper, it will be a favor if it is stated that the information was gained from the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

ALABAMA.

Bessemer—Machine Shops.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. will build machine, repair, and car shops at Bessemer.

Brookwood—Coal-washing Plant.—The Standard Coal Co. is doubling the capacity of its coal washer.

Demopolis—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—The Alabama Cotton Oil Co. is erecting a cottonseed-oil mill.

Dothan—Water Works.—The city intends to construct a system of water works. Ed Nix can give information.*

Gurley—Saw Mill.—Quackenbush, Moseley & Co. will erect a saw mill.

Huntsville—Cotton Mill.—The Huntsville Cotton Mills Co. has put two new boilers in its mill.

Larkinsville—Saw Mill.—Quackenbush, Moseley & Co., of Gurley, will operate a saw mill near Larkinsville.

New Decatur—Woodworking Plant.—B. Crawford is putting in considerable new machinery, including engine and boiler, saws, planers, etc.

Oxanna—Soap Factory.—T. W. Tupp and R. L. Ponder have started a soap factory of 1000 pounds capacity daily.

Roanoke—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—A cottonseed-oil mill will be erected, so we are informed by G. Gay.

Selma—Cotton Mill.—The Matthews Cotton Mills Co. will put new machinery in its mill.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock—Ice Factory.—The Little Rock Ice Co. is enlarging its factory to make room for a new 60-ton machine which it will put in.

Mount Ida—Wagon Works.—The Mount Ida Wagon Co. has built an addition to its works.

Newport—Saw Mill.—C. B. Kelley & Co. will erect a saw mill.

Oscella—Electric-light Plant.—The Northeast Arkansas Telephone Co. contemplates installing an electric-light plant.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville—Shingle Mill.—The Alabama Coal Co. has put new machinery in its shingle mill.

Key West—Cigar Factory.—George H. Curry will arrange for the establishment of a cigar factory.

Tallahassee—Gas and Electric-light Works.—W. P. Monroe, of Eufaula, has leased and will operate the Tallahassee Gas & Electric Light Co.'s plant.

Tampa—Improvement Company.—The Florida Land & Improvement Co. has been organized and will obtain charter. R. W. Easely is president, and W. W. Trice, vice-president; capital stock \$100,000.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Improvement Company.—John O. Stewart, Jennie Cuthbertson and Virginia Johnson will apply for charter for the Fulton Loan & Improvement Co. to purchase and improve lands; capital stock to be \$200,000.

Atlanta—Jewelry Company.—Geo. W., John T. and Wm. A. Henderson will apply for charter for the Henderson Jewelry Co., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Augusta—Canning Factory.—Plans are on foot for the organization of a company to start a canning factory.

Augusta—Ice Factory.—Wm. H. Brannon, W. R. Brown, Wm. L. Clark and others have incorporated the City Ice Co. to manufacture ice, etc. Their capital stock is \$60,000.

Augusta—Car Shops.—The Georgia Central Railroad has commenced the erection of new car shops.

Lulaville—Saw Mill.—C. J. Hayden, of Atlanta, thinks of erecting a saw mill at Lulaville.

Lyons—Barrel Factory.—Baird & Thomas have commenced the manufacture of spirit barrels.

Macon—Canning Factory.—The Bellevue Canning Factory has been organized with H. F. Tillman, president, and N. H. Smith, secretary and business manager; capital stock \$10,000.

Macon—Iron Works.—Geo. D. Wedley, Frank S. Jette, Frank H. McGee, John F. Babbitt, Jr., and others have incorporated the Wedley Continuous Draw Bar Co. to manufacture and sell the Wedley improved continuous draw bar for railroad cars. The capital stock is placed at \$100,000.

Macon—Publishing Company.—The Macon Telegraph Publishing Co. has been organized with A. E. Seifert, president; T. J. Calling, treasurer, and W. G. F. Price, secretary.

Macon—Woodenware Variety Works.—George Rich & Son are equipping woodworking variety works at a cost of \$50,000. Machinery has been bought.

Newnan—Ice Factory.—McBride & Co. will put in a 3-ton ice machine.*

Newnan—Water Works.—The city has voted an issuance of \$50,000 of bonds for the erection of water works. The mayor can give information.

Rome—Flour Mill.—A flour mill will be built on the Cohen mill property opposite Rome by Chatanooga and Knoxville Parties.

Rome—Iron Furnace.—The Rome Iron Co. may build another furnace.

Summerville—Canning Factory.—H. H. Arrington will start a canning factory.*

Tallapoosa—Basket Factory.—The King Manufacturing Co. intends to put in machinery for manufacturing fruit baskets.*

KENTUCKY.

Falmouth—Flour Mill.—R. C. McDonald will rebuild his flour mill reported in this issue as burned.

Louisville—Manufacturing, etc.—Fred W. Rugg and Wade Sheltman have incorporated the Geo. W. Menz Co. to manufacture and sell bird food, etc. The capital stock is placed at \$5000.

Mildale—Water Works.—A system of water works will be built. H. Arkenan can give information.*

LOUISIANA.

Crowley—Rice Mill.—The Crowley Rice Mill Co. has been organized to erect a rice mill. William W. Duson is president; Preston S. Lovell, vice-president, and L. S. Scott, secretary; capital stock \$100,000.

New Orleans—Lumber Mills.—Chas. M. Green, Jno. Brogan, Wm. M. Rhodus and others have incorporated the Old River Lumber Co. to operate mills. Their capital stock is \$100,000.

New Orleans—Brick and Tile Works.—The Hydraulic Brick Co., Limited, has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing hydraulic brick and tile. The capital stock is \$10,000.

New Orleans—Molasses Refinery.—The Crescent Molasses Reboiling & Refining Co., Limited, has been incorporated to reboil molasses, refine syrups, etc. The capital stock is \$5000.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Cemetery Company.—The Mt. Carmel Annex Cemetery Co. has been incorporated to maintain a cemetery in Baltimore county. The capital stock is \$70,000.

Baltimore—Coffee Company.—Robert Gilmore Hoffman, Charles O'D. Lee, Columbus O'D. Lee, Wm. Gilmore Hoffman, Jr., and Copeland Morton have incorporated the Baltimore, London & Santos Coffee Co. with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Baltimore—Type Foundry.—F. A. Lazenby, Harry K. Smith, Howard S. Jefferson, Charles E. Durben and Samuel R. Copper have incorporated the Standard Electrotype Foundry & Engraving Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Baltimore—Improvement Company.—Edwin T. Daneker, Andrew Aitken, Louis L. Krauss, Frederick W. Cole and others have incorporated the High Rock Park Development Co. with a capital stock of \$25,000 to improve land at High Rock, near Pen-Mar, Md.

Easton—Ice Plant.—The Easton Ice Co., recently reported as burned, has contracted for its plant.

Harrisonville—Canning Factory.—Wm. Baker will start a canning factory.

Northeast—Electric-light Plant.—The town commissioners are negotiating for an electric-light plant.

Oakland—Telephone Line.—The Mountain Telephone & Electric Co. has been incorporated to construct telephone lines.

MISSISSIPPI.

Greenwood—Cooperage.—The Mississippi Cooperage Co. has been incorporated to transact a cooperage business. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Hickory—Barrel Factory.—The Stevenson Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated to manufacture barrels, handles, spokes, hubs, etc. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Rolling Fork—Saw Mill.—Walter McLaurin will rebuild his saw mill reported in this issue as burned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Elizabethton—Furniture Factory.—John Y. Jordan will establish a furniture factory in Elizabethton. Machinery has been bought.

Gaston—Cotton Mill.—The recently reported cotton mill company has obtained charter as the Windsor Cotton Mills.

Inglewood—Molasses Mill.—D. T. Smithwick will erect a cane mill for making molasses.*

Mocksville—Tobacco Factory.—O. L. Williams and C. C. Sanford will start a tobacco factory.

New Berne—Saw Mill.—The New Berne Lumber Co. will rebuild its saw mill and dry-kiln reported in this issue as burned.

New Berne—Knitting Mill.—Henry Rishton, Jas. M. Howard and P. H. Pelletier have incorporated the New Berne Knitting Mills Co. to manufacture cotton, wool, etc.; capital \$2000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville—Machine Shop.—The Georgia, Carolina & Northern Railroad Co. will erect shops to cost \$10,000.

Charleston—Lumber Company.—V. C. Brown and Ino. C. Mallard have incorporated the Brown Lumber Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Hartsville—Saw Mill and Gin.—J. T. Goodson has put in a new boiler.

Hartsville—Lumber Company.—J. M. Mairhead, J. B. Morrison and H. T. Morrison have incorporated the Black Land & Lumber Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000, privileged to increase to \$100,000.

Hartsville—Paper Mill.—The Carolina Fibre Co. is building a paper-mill addition to its pulp plant.

McColl—Cotton Mill.—The McCol Manufacturing Co. has increased its capital stock \$50,000.

TENNESSEE.

Iron City—Oil Wells.—A company has been formed to bore for oil. H. P. Seavy is president; W. E. Bracey, vice-president and manager, and H. H. Seavy, secretary.

TEXAS.

Austin—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—Geo. B. Zimbleman and P. J. Lawless, of Austin; W. H. Grider and A. Symes, of Waco, and W. F. Crawford, of Milam county, have incorporated the Austin Oil Manufacturing Co. with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Beaumont—Car Works, etc.—The Beaumont Iron Works (O. B. Greene, proprietor) is putting in new machinery and otherwise improving its plant. In a short time it will build car shops for turning out tram cars.

Beeville—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—A company is being organized to erect a cottonseed-oil mill.

Cuero—Electric-light Plant.—The Cuero Electric Light, Power & Telephone Co., recently reported as incorporated, has let contract for its electric-light plant.

Cuero—Electric-light Plant.—The Cuero Electric Light, Power & Telephone Co. has contracted for an electric-light plant.

Dallas—Lumber Mills.—C. C. Bumpass, S. A. Kealey and D. A. Robinson have incorporated the Sabine Lumber Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Dallas—Construction Company.—G. M. D. Grigsby, A. D. Clark, C. S. Woodworth and D. E. Boice have chartered the Grigsby Construction Co. to construct railroads and bridges. Their capital stock is \$50,000.

El Paso—Cold-storage Plant.—Greenleaf B. Simpson, of Boston, Mass., contemplates building a cold-storage plant in El Paso.

Galveston—Soap Factory.—A \$100,000 stock company has been organized to establish a soap factory. Frank Brady can give information.

Galveston—Telephone Improvements.—The Southwestern Telephone & Telegraph Co. will expend \$300,000 in improving its telephone service in Texas.

Gonzales—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—A \$25,000 stock company is being organized to erect a cottonseed-oil mill.

Gonzales—Cotton Gin.—The Gonzales Gin Co. will put in a new ginnery eight 70-saw gins.

Hillaboro—Publishing Company.—Rosser Thomas, J. B. Ponder, J. G. Abner, J. M. Johnson and

W. A. Toland have incorporated the Reflector Publishing Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Houston—Lumber Mills.—Samuel Allen, H. F. MacGregor, T. J. Rayles, N. E. Appleby and Perry Allen have incorporated the Acme Lumber & Manufacturing Co. with a capital stock of \$60,000.

Houston—Spoke and Stave Factory.—Wm. R. Renwick, Milton C. Barber and Emmet E. Dietrich, of Grand Rapids, Mich., will erect a spoke and stave factory at Houston Heights.

La Grange—Cotton Compress.—The La Grange Compress Co. has been organized to operate the compress reported last week as to be built.

Lufkin—Lumber Mills.—The Lufkin Manufacturing Co., capital stock \$25,000, has been incorporated with the following directors: W. H. Bonner, E. J. Mantolt, Calvin Mantolt, W. B. Beauchamp, W. G. Bartin, B. F. Bonner and J. T. Marony.

Orange—Saw Mill.—A. Gilmer will form a company to rebuild his saw mill reported last week as burned.

Palestine—Sewerage System.—Timothy Hurley, B. W. Hamans, Renan Debes and J. M. Ferguson, New York, and Edson C. Marshall, of Montclair, have incorporated the City of Palestine Sewerage Co. with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Runge—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—A stock company is being formed to erect a cottonseed-oil mill.

San Mar—Cotton Gin.—Wood & Woodall will erect a c. at a cost of \$10,000.

San Mar—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—Judge Wood is pres. & Thomas Johnson, secretary, and Mr. Woodall, treasurer, of the stock company lately reported as organized to erect a cottonseed-oil mill; capital \$35,000.

Seguin—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—A company is being formed to build a cottonseed-oil mill.

Taylor—Water Works.—The Taylor Water Co. will extend its mains.

Velasco—Cottonseed-oil Mill.—Jens Moller, R. L. Heflin, J. S. Price and others have organized a \$150,000 stock company to erect a cottonseed-oil mill.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria—Manufacturing Building Materials. The Rock Creek Sand Co. has been incorporated to manufacture, purchase and sell building materials. Alex. B. Burns is president and manager; W. B. Simpson, treasurer, and H. B. Simpson, secretary; capital stock \$10,000.

Alexandria—Brewery.—The Portner Brewing Co. will build an addition to its brewery at a cost of about \$50,000.

Fredericksburg—Pickling Plant.—Alart & McGuire, of New York, will establish a pickling plant at Fredericksburg.

Ivanhoe—Pipe Fittings Works.—The Ivanhoe Foundry and Machine Works are arranging to manufacture cast-iron pipe fittings.*

Newport—Soap Factory, etc.—The Newport News & Hampton Soap Manufacturing Co. has been organized and will start a soap factory and steam dyeing and scouring plant.

Radford—Bridge.—G. T. Kearsley will receive bids until April 10 for a bridge and fill across Connally's branch.

Richmond—Cigarette Factory.—The new cigarette factory to be built for the Allen & Ginter branch of the American Tobacco Co. will cost \$40,000.

Roanoke—Shoe Company.—The Vager Shoe Co. has been chartered with a maximum capital stock of \$25,000. James A. Vager is president, and S. P. Fetzer, secretary.

Roanoke—Ice Plant.—Geo. C. McCahan has leased and will operate the Transparent Ice Co.'s plant.

Roanoke—Sewer.—The city will construct a \$60,000 sewer. The mayor can give information.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Aurora—Telephone Company.—Julius Sherr, J. P. S. Pike, Louis Burkelow and others have incorporated the Aurora, Oakdale & Terra Alta Telephone Co. with a capital of \$300.

Beverly—Saw Mill.—V. Simmons and Lee Arbogast are erecting a saw mill in Randolph county.

Charleston—Furniture Company.—The Dawley Furniture Co., reported in our last issue as chartered, will not manufacture, but deal in, furniture. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

Moundsville—Saw Mill.—Gats & Gray have started a saw mill near Moundsville.

Parkersburg—Electric Company.—J. V. Rathbone, C. H. Shattuck, C. H. Turner, C. S. Dispard and J. M. Jackson, Jr., have incorporated the Parkersburg Gas & Electric Co. with a capital stock of \$23,350.

Wheeling—Wheel Company.—P. J. Green, Jno. Friedel, Geo. Hook and others have incorporated the Sheridan Steel Wheel Co.

BURNED.

Falmouth, Ky.—R. C. McDonald's flour mill.
Huntsville, Texas.—Sloan's dry-kiln.
New Berne, N. C.—The New Berne Lumber Co.'s mill and dry-kiln; loss \$6000.
Rolling Fork, Miss.—Walter McLaurin's saw mill and cotton gin.

BUILDING NOTES.

Asheville, N. C.—Hotel.—It is reported that George W. Vandervilt will build a large hotel on Mt. Pisgah.

Atlanta, Ga.—M. Lewman & Bros. have contracted for the nine-story building to be erected by John Silvey. G. L. Norman is the architect.

Augusta, Ga.—Hotel.—The Murray Hill Co. contemplates building a large hotel at Murray Hill.

Baltimore, Md.—Building permits have been granted T. P. O'Donnell for a three-story house; Joseph M. Cone, six three-story buildings; Eutaw Building Co., five-story building; C. C. Shriver, six two-story brick buildings; A. K. Wood, two three-story houses; F. D. Sauerwein, sixteen three-story buildings, and William Chase, a three-story building.

Baltimore, Md.—College.—The city council has passed an ordinance appropriating \$125,000 for the erection of a new building for the City College. J. T. Oster can give information.

Baltimore, Md.—Hospital.—The city contemplates building a hospital for contagious diseases. It is proposed to erect a three-story administration building, with three two-story wings. A boiler-house, laundry and disinfecting plant will also be provided. Dr. James F. McShane, health commissioner, can be addressed.

Bristol, Tenn.—Jail.—The plans of Architect Hoffmeister have been adopted for the jail to be built at Bristol, Va.

Brunswick, Ga.—Hotel.—C. A. Gilbert will prepare plans for the new hotel to be built on Cumberland island by the company headed by J. M. Hunter, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cearfoss, Md.—Church.—The members of the Mt. Zion Evangelical Church will build a new brick edifice.

Columbus, N. C.—Chapel.—Niernsee & La Motte, of Columbia, S. C., are preparing plans for a Swiss chalet and chapel for Bishop Theo. B. Lyman.

De Witt, Ark.—Courthouse.—The county commissioners will receive bids for building the new courthouse until April 4.

Fayetteville, N. C.—Warehouse.—McMillan Bros. contemplate building a cotton warehouse. It will have brick or stone foundations, iron frame work and sheet-steel and corrugated-iron sidings.

Geneva, Ala.—Malone, Collins & Co. will erect a store building 130x30 feet.

Greensboro, N. C.—Church.—The members of the West Market Street Methodist Church contemplate building a new edifice. Rev. S. H. Hilliard can inform.

Greenwood, S. C.—Niernsee & La Motte, of Columbia, are making drawings for a memorial building for the Connell-Maxwell Orphanage.

Houston, Texas.—Opera-house.—The Houston Opera-House will be remodeled. E. L. Coombs can give particulars.

Humboldt, Tenn.—School Buildings.—The city intends erecting school buildings. The mayor can inform.

Huntsville, Ala.—W. F. Struve will erect a three-story business building 149x56 feet to have elevator, etc.

Lexington, Ky.—Bosworth & Richardson will erect a three-story business block 48x120 feet.

Little Rock, Ark.—Church.—The members of the Ninth Street Christian Church are receiving plans for an edifice 50x80 feet.

Little Rock, Ark.—Hotel.—Chas. Schattler will erect a three-story brick hotel 174½x52 feet on the north side. Thomas Harding prepared the plans.

Lumpkin, Ga.—Courthouse.—Plans are under way for building the proposed \$25,000 courthouse. A. T. Fort can inform.

Memphis, Tenn.—Church.—An addition may be built to Calvary Church. Rev. F. P. Davenport can give information.

Nashville, Tenn.—W. H. Jackson is reported as to erect an eight-story building.

New Orleans, La.—Opera-house.—The building of a new opera-house is contemplated. Arthur Durieu can give particulars.

Norfolk, Va.—Church.—Contract for the \$20,000 edifice for the Union Christian Church has been awarded to C. R. Parlett. G. B. Williams prepared the plans.

Orlando, Fla.—The building lately reported as to be erected by Giles & Martyn will be a two-story business block. It will cost \$28,000.

Parler, Ga.—Hotel.—S. H. Collins will build a hotel.

Richmond, Va.—School Building.—Contract has

been awarded to Joseph Heppert & Co. at \$26,642 for the new Central school building.

Roanoke, Va.—Miss Florence V. Moffet will erect a three-story brick and stone business-house to cost \$7,000. R. H. Day will erect a three-story brick and stone business-house.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Church.—The First Presbyterian Church will build a \$15,000 edifice. J. H. Miller can be addressed.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—School Building.—The city contemplates erecting a school building. The mayor can inform.

Sumter, S. C.—Hotel.—The Clairmount Hotel Co. has been incorporated by W. D. Dick, R. P. Monaghan, A. C. Phelps and others to build a hotel. The capital stock is \$10,000.

Sumter, S. C.—R. P. Monaghan will erect a \$9,000 dwelling. Niernsee & La Motte, of Columbia, are the architects.

Takoma Park, D. C.—Hall.—W. L. Clark, of Alexandria, Va., is preparing plans for a hall to be built by the Odd Fellows.

Tampa, Fla.—Church.—The Presbyterians will build a new church. Architect Miller prepared the plans. M. A. Fuller can give particulars.

Tampa, Fla.—Hotels.—J. H. Thomas, of Grand Rapids, Mich., contemplates building a three-story hotel in Tampa. Louis Le Duc intends building a hotel. The Tampa Bay Hotel will be enlarged by the addition of a new wing.

Taylor, Texas—Depot.—The International & Great Northern Railroad Co. (office, Palestine) will build a new depot in Taylor.

Taylor, Texas.—The Taylor Hardware Co. will build a warehouse 40x100 feet.

Titusville, Fla.—Depot.—The Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Indian River Railway Co. (office, St. Augustine) will build a depot at Titusville, and plans are in preparation.

Washington, D. C.—Leon E. Dessez has prepared plans for a three-story brick and stone office building, 31x60 feet.

Yorkville, S. C.—Courthouse.—The courthouse to be built by York county, noted in last issue, will cost \$25,000. Niernsee & La Motte, of Columbia, are preparing the plans.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.**Railroads.**

Baltimore, Md.—Contract for broadening the gage of the Baltimore & Lehigh Railroad has been awarded to Allison Bros., of New York. The distance is eighty miles, and the cost will be about \$300,000.

Cumberland, Md.—The surveys for the extension of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad from Cumberland to Hagerstown are about completed, and it is thought that contracts will be let about May 1.

Easton, Md.—The building of a railroad from Easton to Rock Hall is proposed. George M. Sharp, of Baltimore, can probably give information.

Florence, Ala.—A meeting of parties interested in the proposed Mobile, Florence & Tuscaloosa Railroad will be held some time in April, when some movement will likely be placed on foot for the carrying out of the project. This is the road planned in accordance with the report of the State commission appointed to survey a railroad connecting the waters of the Tennessee river with those of Mobile bay, the details of which were published in our issue of February 17. Thomas Seay, of Greensboro, can be addressed.

Fort Smith, Ark.—G. N. Wilson, of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway Co., writes from Kansas City, Mo., that his company, formerly the K. C. N. & F. S. R. R., is now building south, and has laid track about thirty miles south of Hume, Mo. It has secured rights of way through the Indian Territory, and will extend further south, with Sabine Pass, Texas, as the objective point.

New Orleans, La.—The city council has amended the belt railroad franchise granted some time since to Adolph Schreiber, Charles E. Levy and associates. The change in the franchise is at the suggestion of Eastern parties, who are to furnish the money to carry out the enterprise.

Orangeburg, S. C.—The city has voted to subscribe \$50,000 to secure the Manchester & Augusta Railroad (office, Wilmington, N. C.)

Richmond, Texas.—Cunningham & Miller have surveyed a railroad from their sugar plantation to the International & Great Northern at Arcola Junction.

Union Bridge, Md.—The building of a branch railroad from Liberty to Union Bridge, there connecting with the Western Maryland Railroad, is contemplated.

Waco, Texas.—R. B. Parrott, E. Rotan, S. G. Hayden and others will charter a company to build a railroad from Waco to Trinity.

Street Railways.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Lithia Springs Railway Co., Thomas Camp, president, has been granted franchise to construct ten miles of city and suburban electric railway. No contracts are let.*

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Traction Co. has purchased the Baltimore & Curtis Bay Electric Railway. The cost of the latter road was \$200,000, and the sale was made at an advance on these figures. The Traction Company will improve the property.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore, Canton & Point Breeze Railway Co., which has a franchise to build an electrical railroad, has increased its capital stock to \$1,500,000. The company has applied to the city council for additional privileges.

Catonsville, Md.—A company has been organized with Alban G. Thomas, of Ashton, president; Dr. Wm. H. Hardey, of Clarksville, vice-president, and Philip T. Stabler, of Ashton, secretary, to build an electrical railroad.

Hagerstown, Md.—W. R. Warfield, of New York city, has been granted a franchise to build an electrical railroad.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The West Knoxville Street Railway Co. will change its road to electric power.

Manchester, Va.—The Richmond, Manchester & Petersburg Electric Railroad Co. and the Manchester & Midlothian Railway & Mining Co. have been granted franchises to build electrical railroads. George E. Fisher, of Richmond, is interested in the last named, and George H. Jewett in the former.

MACHINERY WANTED

If you desire to purchase machinery of any kind consult our advertising columns, and if you cannot find just what you wish, send us particulars as to the kind of machinery needed. We will make your wants known free of cost, and in this way secure the attention of machinery manufacturers throughout the country. You will thus get all information desired as to prices, etc.

Basket Machinery.—The King Manufacturing Co., Tallapoosa, Ga., wants machinery for manufacturing berry boxes and baskets.

Boiler and Engine.—The Dixie Steam Laundry Co., Roanoke, Va., wants a second-hand thirty or thirty-five horse-power boiler and a fifteen horse-power engine.

Boilers.—J. S. Thorn, 109 N. 7th street, Philadelphia, Pa., wants descriptive price-lists of small boilers for dyeing purposes.

Boring and Turning Mill.—Sprout, Waldron & Co., Munsey, Pa., are in the market for a 48 to 50-inch turning and boring mill.

Cane Mill and Evaporator.—Dr. D. T. Smithwick, Ingleside, N. C., wants to buy a cane mill and evaporator to make 100 to 150 gallons of molasses daily.

Canning Factory.—H. H. Arrington, Summerville, Ga., wants to purchase outfit for a canning factory.

Canning Factory.—J. S. Clark, Raccoon Island, Ohio, wants information concerning canning factory, cost of machinery for same, etc.

Canning Machinery.—W. N. McAnge, Suffolk, Va., wants process kettle for packing vegetables, crabs, etc.

Canning Machinery.—The Crescent Fruit Co., Ocala, Fla., wants information regarding canning, cost of outfit, etc.

Canning Machinery.—T. H. Sparks, Sandersville, Ga., wants descriptive price-list of canning machinery, with full particulars regarding canning.

Cells.—C. M. Brown, Box 18, Washington, N. C., wants bids for furnishing two steel cells and four iron cells complete with locks, etc.

Chair Machinery.—L. B. Whatley, Attala, Ala., wants machinery for manufacturing chairs.

Cotton Mill.—Information concerning the manufacture of cotton batting, wrapping twine, cotton and oil-mill linters and machinery for same is wanted by Box 527, Montgomery, Ala.

Cotton Mill.—Outfit for a cotton mill will be wanted by the Afro-Alabama Cotton Mill Co., of Anniston, Ala. Address W. P. Stevens.

Dado Machines.—W. C. Wyckoff, Flemington, N. J., wants dado machines.

Dynamo.—C. M. Brown, Box 18, Washington, N. C., wants bids for a 50-light dynamo, with lamps, etc., complete.

Electric-light Plant.—The Berkeley Springs Water Works & Improvement Co., Berkeley Springs, W. Va., wants bids on a complete outfit for lighting (1000 incandescent lamps).

Electric-light Plant.—Wm. Keedy will open bids on April 3 for furnishing the city of Hagerstown, Md., with street lights.

Electrical Railroad.—The Lithia Springs Railway Co., Thomas Camp, president, Atlanta, Ga., desires to contract with a construction company to build and equip four miles of electrical railroad.

Elevator.—Suter & Minshall, Piedmont, W. Va., want a hand elevator with a 5-foot platform for freight.

Elevator.—Shields Bros., Knoxville, Tenn., will buy a 2000-pound hydraulic freight elevator.

Engine.—Adam Kroehle, Jr., Brooklyn Village, Ohio, will want a fifty horse-power engine. Second-hand one will do.

Engine.—C. D. Alverson, Eden, Ala., wants a thirty horse-power engine.

Engine and Pump.—Wm. Thornbrue, Hackett, Ark., wants a four to six horse-power engine and pump.

Furniture Factory.—Information is wanted on the manufacture of furniture, cost of machinery for same, etc. Address "N. O. E.," care MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

Gang Edger.—C. D. Alverson, Eden, Ala., wants a gang edger.

Gold-mining Machinery.—J. M. Ledbetter, Aniston, Ala., wants improved gold-mining machinery.

Handle Machinery.—The Mills Manufacturing Co., Raleigh, N. C., will want handle machinery.

Ice Machine.—McBride & Co., Newnan, Ga., will buy a three-ton ice machine.

Iron Structural Work.—McMillan Bros., Fayetteville, N. C., desire to correspond with manufacturers and contractors of iron structural work.

Iron Works.—The Fuyaloo Iron Works, Abbeville, S. C., would like to correspond with manufacturers of machinery.

Lath Machinery.—C. D. Alverson, Eden, Ala., wants lath machinery.

Matchers.—W. C. Wyckoff, Flemington, W. Va., wants matchers.

Motor.—A. J. Cook, Cumberland, Miss., will want a second-hand motor 12x16, standard gage (saddle tank).

Piping.—Chas. Lake, Geneva, Ala., wants bids for furnishing pipe for sewerage system.

Planer.—The Kildare Lumber Co., Kildare, Texas, wants a new planer outfit.

Planers.—W. C. Wyckoff, Flemington, W. Va., wants single surface planers.

Rails.—A. J. Cook, Cumberland, Miss., will want a lot of 30 or 35-pound relaying T rails.

Rice Mill.—E. B. Fort, Yazoo City, Miss., wants a small rice mill.

Roofing and Siding.—The Bastrop Cotton Oil Co., Bastrop, Texas, wants prices on iron siding and felt or other roofing. Address W. C. Powell.

Sauce Machinery.—The Crescent Fruit Co., Ocala, Fla., wants cost of outfit of machinery for making tomato catsup.

Sauce Machinery, etc.—W. N. McAnge, Suffolk, Va., wants machinery for sauces, catsup, pickle, etc.

Saw Rig, etc.—Thos. L. Ward & Co., Quincy, Fla., want bids on a good saw rig and 40-foot carriage complete (without saws) capable of cutting 15,000 to 20,000 feet of pine lumber daily.

Shaper.—W. C. Wyckoff, Flemington, W. Va., wants single spindle shaper.

Shaper, etc.—Sprout, Waldron & Co., Munsey, Pa., are in the market for an 18 to 24-inch shaper and a key-seater.

Soap Machinery.—Bryan Lawrence, Augusta, Ga., wants information regarding machinery for the manufacture of soap.

Soap Machinery.—Information regarding soap machinery with a view to purchasing is wanted by Lock Box 216, Greenville, Miss.

Threading Machinery.—The Ivanhoe Foundry and Machine Works, Ivanhoe, Va., want quotations on machinery for threading and tapping.

Trunk Factory.—Information is wanted regarding the manufacture of trunks and satchels and machinery for same. Address "N. O. E.," care MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

Water Works.—H. Arkenan will receive bids until March 31 for the purchase of franchise to supply Milldale, Ky., with water for twenty years.

Water Works.—Bids for construction of stand-pipe and water works are wanted by Ed Nix, Dothan, Ala.

Well-drilling Machinery.—E. A. Sullivan, Waynesboro, Ga., wants to correspond with manufacturers of machinery for drilling wells by horse-power.

J. G. Redfearn, Chesterfield C. H., S. C., wants to buy metallic cases for books and papers, also a lexicographical index.

Rev. John A. Brunson, Cheraw, S. C., wants seats for a church.

John R. Guerrant, of Algoma, Va., wants to correspond with Baltimore and Norfolk stave dealers.

Kerner, Newton & Co., Winston, N. C., will want lime, roofing slate, tin, iron fronts, windows, etc.

The Carolina Canning Co., of Flat Rock, N. C., wants to correspond with manufacturers of glass bottles for packing brandy peaches and manufacturers of corks and tin stoppers that open with key.

The Mobile Hosiery Co., of Mobile, Ala., wants samples of cotton yarns, low and medium grades, both in colors and white, with cash quotations.

The R. D. Cole Manufacturing Co., of Newnan, Ga., is in the market for a stock of hardwood mantels, grates and tiling.

SOUTHERN FINANCIAL NEWS.**New Banks.**

Atlanta, Ga.—Application has been made for authority to organize the Third National Bank of Atlanta.

Dallas, Texas.—The North Texas National Bank will be reorganized with a capital stock of \$250,000 instead of its present capital stock of \$1,000,000.

Dublin, Texas.—The Dublin National Bank has been authorized to commence business with T. Y. Lewis, president, and J. G. Harris, cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Hempstead, Texas.—The Farmers' National Bank, referred to in last issue, will commence business about April 15 with Jno. G. James, of Austin, president, and E. F. Johns, cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Jeanerette, La.—The Bank of Jeanerette, previously mentioned as organized by A. L. Monnot, L. Wormser, J. A. Provost and others, has a capital stock of \$50,000.

Pratt City, Ala.—R. R. Stobert, J. M. Donaldson, Thomas Stobert and Edward Donaldson will establish a bank.

Quanah, Texas.—Application has been made for authority to organize the Quanah National Bank.

Salisbury, Md.—The Farmers and Merchants' Savings Bank has commenced business with William H. Stevens, of Seaford, Del., president; Robert D. Grier, of Salisbury, vice-president, and Samuel A. Graham, cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000.

Tifton, Ga.—J. M. Duff reports that all the capital stock of the Bank of Tifton, chartered last year by the legislature, has not been subscribed.

Way Cross, Ga.—A. M. Knight is organizing a bank with a capital stock of \$25,000. It is expected to commence business about May 15.

Alexandria, Va.—The Potomac Insurance Co. has been incorporated with E. A. Shanklin, of Chicago, Ill., president, and L. G. Estes, of Washington, D. C., secretary. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fulton county will vote on April 13 on the question of issuing \$600,000 of bonds for courthouse, jail and reformatory buildings.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Trust & Guarantees Co. is offering \$2,000,000 State of South Carolina 4½ per cent. redemption bonds.

Camilla, Ga.—The city has sold \$5000 of 6 per cent. school bonds.

Ensley, Ala.—The stockholders of the Ensley Land Co. will meet on April 11 to consider a proposition to decrease the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$500,000.

Fredericksburg, Va.—The Enterprise Building Association has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Gainesville, Texas.—The Hesperian Building and Savings Association has amended its charter, increasing the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Greenville, Tenn.—Harris & Co., of New York, have purchased the \$12,000 of school bonds previously mentioned.

Hagerstown, Md.—The city will issue \$7,000 additional bonds for drainage and street improvement purposes.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Commercial National Bank, capital stock \$500,000, has suspended business.

New Orleans, La.—The Orleans Railroad Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

Roanoke, Va.—The Decennial Investment Co. has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

San Antonio, Texas.—The city council has voted to issue \$60,000 of improvement bonds. The mayor can give information.

Towson, Md.—John Crowther, Jr., has been elected president of the Towson National Bank to succeed the late John G. Cockey. W. C. Craumer succeeds Mr. Crowther as cashier.

Velasco, Texas.—A branch of the Guaranteed Building and Loan Association, of Nashville, Tenn., has been established in Velasco with H. W. Chinu, president.

TRADE NOTES.

LAWTON, MICH., has purchased of the Gleason & Bailey Manufacturing Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., a complete outfit of fire apparatus, consisting of fire engine, hose carts, etc.

THE Foster Machine Co., of Westfield, Mass., will erect next month a two-story brick building in connection with its present works to meet the growing demand for the cone and tube winders manufactured by this company.

THE Smith & Courtney Co., Richmond, Va., has been appointed general sales agents for Virginia and North and South Carolina for the celebrated Soule's Steam Feed Works, Meridian, Miss.

This feed is without doubt a valuable adjunct to any saw mill, and is quite essential to the completeness of a mill of any size. There are many calls for these machines, and a large number of them are being placed throughout the Southern States.

THE American Ship Windlass Co., of Providence, R. I., has just completed a steam towing machine for exhibit at the World's Fair, and also one for John Corrigan, of Cleveland. The company has just received an order for two more of these machines of the same size for the Dominion Coal Co., of Boston. These parties are familiar with the merits of these machines, having watched them on the steam colliers Orion and Saturn of the Boston Towboat Co.

THE Blakeslee Manufacturing Co., Du Quoin, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., finds business good, and mentions the following among recent shipments: Steam pumps to Summitville, Ind.; Pekin, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Pinckneyville, Ill.; Beatrice, Neb.; Fort Worth, Texas; Highland, Ill.; Barfield, Mo.; Elizabethtown, Ill.; Maitland, Fla.; Galveston, Texas; Cairo, Ill.; Dyersburg, Tenn.; Sorrento, Fla.; Winter Park, Fla.; Eustis, Fla.; Princeton, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Marionville, Mo.; Oshkosh, Wis. Jet pumps have been shipped to Harrisonville, Mo.; Baltimore, Md.; Toledo, Ohio; Bloomington, Ill.; Denver, Col.; Moberly, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Cairo, Ill.; Fulton, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Dyersburg, Tenn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Rome, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; St. Joseph, Mo.

THE Weisel & Vilter Manufacturing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., announces that its business will hereafter be carried on under the corporate name of the Vilter Manufacturing Co., with the same officers. A great disaster befel this concern last October in the total destruction of its works by fire, but with characteristic energy the company immediately rebuilt its plant on a much larger scale. This is equipped with the most improved tools and machinery, and is now ready to execute orders with the same precision, promptness and satisfaction that have characterized past operations. The specialties of this company embrace Corliss engines of every size and style, steam, liquid and air pumps, refrigerating and ice-making machinery, brewery outfits and bottling machinery. The new plant and general offices are situated on Clinton street, between Beecher street and Lincoln avenue, on a tract of over six acres of ground, with side-track facilities.

THE Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, has recently made sales of coal-mining machines as follows: John A. Wood & Son, Pittsburgh, Pa., three air machines; Crescent Coal Co., Jacksonville, Ohio, two electric machines (third order); Cambria Mining Co., Cambria, Wyoming, four air machines (fourth order); Port Royal Coal & Coke Co., Port Royal, Pa., one air machine (third order); H. D. O'Neill, Elizabeth, Pa., two electric machines; Boob Coal Mining Co., Pueblo, Colo., two air machines; Ella Coal Co., McKeesport, Pa., four electric machines; Raybould Coal Co., Orbiston, Ohio, two electric machines (third order); Lost Run Coal Co., Lost Run, Ohio, two electric machines (second order); Congo Coal Mining Co., Congo, Ohio, three electric machines (fourth order); Somers Coal Co., Columbus, Ohio, one electric machine (second order); W. H. Brown's Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., complete plant, including engine, dynamos and fixtures and four Jeffrey electric machines.

TRADE LITERATURE.

THE Trevor Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, N. Y., has just issued a catalogue of handle machinery, designated as catalogue "B". Although the scope of this catalogue is limited to a few special machines, the subject matter is put together in a very satisfactory manner. Each machine is illustrated by a good engraving and described in detail. The catalogue is well arranged, well prepared and contains the information that is likely to be of the most interest to purchasers of machinery of this character.

THE famous builders of woodworking machinery, J. A. Fay & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have just issued a magnificent catalogue of 350 pages which is a masterpiece of typography. The volume has elegant embossed covers and is complete in every particular; in fact, the largest and most comprehensive ever issued by a machinery house. The tools of this great company are celebrated the world over for the highest efficiency attainable and are always of the most advanced type. The new catalogue displays them to the best advantage, with complete descriptions, and contains, besides, information of such a character as to render it invaluable to all woodworkers.

R. MUNROE & SON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., proprietors of the West Point Boiler Works, have issued a neat catalogue of the Munroe patent safety water-tube boiler, which is one of their specialties. This boiler is of a new type, embodying several points of construction differing radically from the prevailing styles of water-tube boilers. All the plates are made of open-hearth

steel, and there are no castings to endanger the safety of the boiler by concealed flaws. A good many of these boilers have been erected in iron and glass works in western Pennsylvania, and have demonstrated their efficiency and safety under the practical tests of actual service.

THE Graves Elevator Co., of Rochester, N. Y., has just issued a handy little pamphlet on elevators, which summarizes the important points about the principal types of elevators made by this company. It is not by any means a complete catalogue, but it conveys a hint of what this company is making. The elevators built by this company embrace a very extensive range of types and styles, including hydraulic, hydro-pneumatic, hydraulic plunger, screw, hand and electric power for both passenger and freight use, and adapted to every kind of requirement. This little pamphlet is a good introductory course in the study of hoisting machinery.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT.

We shall be pleased to answer communications and give information concerning the following opportunities for investment. Address all correspondence to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, Baltimore, Md., and be particular to give the number of the advertisement to which you refer.

No. 14.—A woodworking concern in Virginia, engaged in the manufacture of interior wood work, with a well-established trade and an abundance of orders in hand, desires to secure \$10,000 of additional capital to increase the plant and enable more advantageous purchases of material. It is desired that the investor of additional capital in this company shall assume its financial management. The business is well organized, has good plant, and is making money. The addition of more capital will greatly increase its facilities and earning power.

No. 16.—A valuable coal property in Tennessee, which is well under development, shipping coal regularly and earning a handsome return upon its value, can be purchased at a low figure. The property is sure to earn, under proper management, 10 to 15 per cent. per annum on the price that is asked for it. The property has been in operation about two years, and the mines are well established, and the shipping facilities are excellent.

No. 17.—We have knowledge of a large and very valuable granite property in Virginia, which is available for development and which ought to prove a very good investment. The property lies two and one-half miles from the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and very favorable arrangements can be made for the construction of a side track to the quarry. The property has never been developed, but could be opened at once at small expense. The granite is of excellent quality, admirably suited for building purposes. The color ranges from pale pink to purple, and the stone is susceptible of a high polish. There are quarries not far distant upon the same vein which are furnishing stone that has a wide reputation.

No. 18.—There is now in the market at a low price a tract of about 100,000 acres of good mountain timber land in western North Carolina. It has railroad communication, is well watered, and is admirably adapted to fruit growing and grazing, and particularly to the culture of tobacco. The timber is chiefly hard wood of several varieties. The property can be bought at a very reasonable figure.

No. 19.—One of the largest known deposits of jet marble in the United States is located near Chattanooga, Tenn., near two railroads and with water communication. The marble is jet black, takes a fine polish, and is equal to any imported varieties. The owner being occupied with other business, will sell this property at a low figure, or might lease it upon a royalty basis.

No. 20.—A tract of about 1,200 acres of pebble phosphate property on Peace River in Polk county, Fla., has just been put upon the market for the first time, and is offered at a very low price. The property is well located for mining purposes, and mining can be carried on at a minimum cost. There are five other mining plants now in operation upon adjoining property, and this tract offers advantages rarely to be found, both in character of the deposit, facility of working and means of shipment. If purchased at once this property can be had at a low figure.

MANAGERS of mills, factories, furnaces, mines, etc., and parties starting manufacturing enterprises and needing machinery or supplies of any kind will find it profitable to consult the advertising columns of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. Its pages contain names of the best houses in the country among manufacturers of and dealers in machinery and mill supplies.

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